





AMERICAN TOPICS

Settlers Who Stay Get 40 Acres, Free

Anyone can get 40 acres (16 hectares) of land free in Koochiching County, Minnesota, by building a house on the land and living in it for 10 years.

Other U.S. communities have offered tax breaks and cash payments to lure residents. But federal officials and development experts said this apparently was the first large-scale land giveaway since the federal homestead law, enacted in 1862, which offered up to 160 acres of land after five years of residence.

"There are people who live in Chicago, New York or the Twin Cities" of Minnesota and St. Paul, said Bob Schwiderski, director of Koochiching County's homestead program.

So far, 180 people have inquired about the program and two dozen have formally applied. Applicants' criminal and credit records are checked.

Nancy Resgan, asked by reporters if she had any advice to offer Barbara Bush on the tribulations of being the First Lady of the land, said she had none, except that "it is something you are never prepared for and you can never get used to."

Short Takes

A computer serves as a therapist for employees of UST Corp. in Greenwich, Connecticut, who seek counseling.



BACK TO THE BRIGHT LIGHTS — After a two-week vacation, Michael S. Dukakis and his wife, Kitty, left, talk to his cousin Olympia during a rally for the former Democratic presidential candidate at a Boston hotel. It was the first major tribute paid to Mr. Dukakis since the election.

Charles McCarthy, a bar patron who was burned and disfigured by a flaming ram drink that blazed out of control at Danny's Bar in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Wine-label collecting is a relatively new hobby, according to Burt Wutken and his wife, Maria, of Pacific Palisades, California.

A bronze statue 20 feet (about 6 meters) tall honoring merchant seamen who served in wartime was being erected in front of the Los Angeles Maritime Museum.

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U.S. Drought: The Worst Didn't Happen

By Bill Peterson Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Chuck Perry's worst fears about the drought of '88 turned out to be unfounded.

"For the weather we had, I can't complain at all," Mr. Perry, a southern Illinois dairy farmer, said recently. "I think all the farmers around here are happy with what they got. A lot of us still can't figure out how things grew with so little water, but they did."

A few months ago, when the drought stirred images of parched fields and Dust Bowl memories, Mr. Perry said he feared "a total wipeout" on his 280-acre (115-hectare) farm on the outskirts of Dieterich, Illinois.

But a combination of late-summer rains, high grain prices, resilient new varieties of seed and drought assistance resulted in a far less catastrophic year than anticipated for Mr. Perry and the majority of farmers in the Midwest, according to interviews with farmers and experts across the region.

"We did pretty good," Mr. Perry said, echoing the words of many farmers. "Anything I got was more than I thought I'd get."

Stan Ernst, an agriculture information specialist at Ohio State University, said that "looking back, everyone was down in the doldrums in June and July."

"But obviously," he said, "things have gotten better because we got rain late in August. And in all our reports, yields were much better than expected. Still, for some farmers, it was too little, too late."

A recent survey of 800 banks in seven Midwestern states gave credence to Mr. Perry's words. It found that although the drought severely depressed the economy in some areas, "the overall effect of the drought has been surprisingly mild" and "agriculture bankers see current economic conditions as good."

"At present," concluded an analysis by Norwest Corp. of Minneapolis, "land prices continue to rise, loan problems continue to drop and the number of farmers going out of business has fallen to the lowest level in at least six years."

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wheat production 50 percent, according to U.S. Department of Agriculture crop reports.

The average yield for corn dropped from 119 bushels to 82 bushels an acre. Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and South Dakota harvested from 45 percent to 60 percent less corn in 1988 than in 1987.

"The drop in crop yield was the largest absolute drop we've ever had in history," said Rich D. Allen, chairman of the Agriculture Department's statistics board.

States in the northern Great Plains were hit especially hard as late-summer rains missed wide areas there. North Dakota and Montana continue to suffer from extreme dryness, raising concern about subsoil moisture for next year.

Some counties reported crop losses of 80 percent. The 1988 drought started early and reached crisis proportions by July.

"The difference between this and other droughts was that there was a reversal," said Norton Stramm, the USDA's chief meteorologist. "The turning point came in mid-July when we started getting rain in the eastern Corn Belt. Crops were still viable enough to respond, and late plantings did surprisingly well. It did not turn out nearly as bad as it could have."

Minnesota's agriculture commissioner, Jim Nichols, cited a "pleasant surprise," saying: "We found soybeans could tolerate a lot of heat and drought and still bounce back. What really saved us was the high soybean prices. Soybeans that were selling for \$4.70 last year sold for \$7.50 and \$8 at harvest time this year. That's why most farmers are saying things are pretty good."

In Minnesota and other Midwestern states, 1987 was a record crop year, and "a lot of it was still in bins," Mr. Nichols said. "A lot of people sold '87 crops at '88 prices."

Federal drought assistance cushioned the blow for many farmers. Congress adopted an emergency-relief package that may be worth as much as \$5 billion, the most generous in history, early in August when public concern about the drought was at its height.

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Electoral College Votes Bush and Quayle In

New York Times Service

RICHMOND, Virginia — The Electoral College has made its anticlimactic official. Vice President George Bush will be the next president of the United States and Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana will be his vice president.

Meeting here and in state capitals elsewhere around the country, the 538 members of the Electoral College followed constitutional procedures and ratified the will of U.S. voters as expressed on Nov. 8.

There were no great surprises. The 12 Virginia electors, like electors elsewhere, dutifully rubber-stamped the Nov. 8 results of their home state with a bit of ceremony but almost no discussion.

With only Hawaii to go in the counting on Monday, Mr. Bush had 422 electoral votes, far more than the 270 needed for victory. His opponent, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, had 111. The votes will be opened and formally counted at a joint session of Congress on Jan. 4.

At one point in the balloting in Richmond, one of the electors muttered something about "a heartfelt sway" as the voting on Mr. Quayle began, perhaps reflecting some public sentiment against Mr. Quayle's election, which expressed itself in calls for the Electoral College not to endorse him.

But Mr. Quayle got all 12 Virginia votes and elsewhere around the country the movement to dump him apparently fizzled. The votes cast Nov. 8 were for slates of electors, with each party in each state putting up its own slate. The size of a slate equals the size of a state's House and Senate delegation in Washington. Electors are expected to vote for their party's nominees, but the U.S. Constitution does not require them to do so.



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U.S. Seeks Smaller UN Force in Namibia

By Paul Lewis New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS — The Reagan administration is trying to reduce the size of the UN peacekeeping force that will oversee elections leading to independence in South-West Africa, according to diplomats here.

"To save money, the United States has proposed cutting the military component of the force by more than half, from seven battalions to three. Under present plans, the force would also include about 2,000 local and foreign civilians and about 360 police officers from various countries."

But the U.S. proposal is opposed by African nations. They say any peacekeeping cuts in the territory, also known as Namibia, would encourage South Africa to interfere in the elections.

At a meeting Monday of delegates from the developing world, there was virtually unanimous support for the African position.

Namibia is due to gain its independence from South Africa next year under a U.S.-mediated agreement worked out among South Africa, Cuba and Angola. The agreement also provides for Cuba to withdraw its troops from neighboring Angola, where they have been helping the government against guerrillas supported by the United States and South Africa.

Reducing the size of the peacekeeping force will require the support of a majority of the 15-member Security Council.

The four permanent council members aside from the United States — Britain, China, France and the Soviet Union — agree that the operation should cost less.

The United States argues that the force can be safely reduced because it was intended to prevent attacks during the election by the South-West Africa People's Organization. The group has been fighting for years for Namibian independence but has agreed to cooperate with the peace plan.

The U.S. aim, diplomats say, is to reduce the cost of the yearlong operation from an estimated \$650 million to \$450 million. Even at this figure, it would cost more than any present such operation. The U.S. share will be about \$200 million, if the cost is not reduced.

Last month Congress adjourned without authorizing the transfer of \$150 million from the Pentagon budget for peacekeeping.

The agreement providing for Namibian independence and Cuban withdrawal from Angola will be signed at the United Nations on Thursday by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the foreign ministers of Cuba, Angola and South Africa.

A UN force of about 70 will monitor the Cuban withdrawal, at a cost of about \$20 million over 31 months, the group said Monday.

in a feud in 1974 and has since focused his attacks on Jewish or U.S. targets, at countries holding his henchmen prisoner, or at "moderate" forces in the Middle East.

Mohammed Sarhan, the lone survivor of the Abu Nidal squad that attacked the Rome airport, has testified that with the attack Abu Nidal sought to undermine Yasser Arafat's efforts to negotiate a solution to the Palestinian problem.

It was not until 1986 that Italian authorities discovered that Mr. Kadar had been living in Italy. By then, he was in Stockholm with his apparently unsuspecting new wife, who bore a son.

Before many of the attacks that he is said to have committed, Mr. Kadar apparently traveled to Libya — or that is the indication from airline tickets and the stamps on Libyan, Jordanian and Lebanese passports that he left behind along with his fingerprints in hotel rooms and the ruined car in Athens.

U.S. authorities contend that Abu Nidal moved his headquarters to Libya in 1987 after he was kicked out of Syria. Investigators looking into the Kadar case say the Libyan passport, arms and visits all point to involvement by that North African country.

Mr. Kadar, who is in his late 30s or early 40s according to various documents he used, was described as attractive, charming and gifted in many languages.

It was at an Italian cafe that Mr. Kadar met Aija Saloranta, a Finnish woman whom he eventually married in Sweden, according to Italian magistrates investigating his activities.

Until he left Italy for Sweden in late 1985, Mr. Kadar is believed to have been involved in a string of terrorist strikes that carried the hallmarks of most Abu Nidal operations: a recognizable political objective and disregard for any bystanders who got in the way.

Abu Nidal, the nom de guerre for Sabry Banna, split off from the Palestine Liberation Organization

fighters, came under fire from Italy and other Western countries last week when reneged on a promise to turn over a suspected Abu Nidal member, Abdel Osama Zomar, to Italy for trial and instead allowed him to go to Libya.

U.S. officials in the past have accused Greece of making concessions to extremist groups to avoid terrorism on its soil, a charge that Greek authorities have denied.

The ferry attack was viewed by many as a warning to Greece from Abu Nidal, and the release last week was interpreted by Italian officials as Greece's response.

Mr. Kadar, whose aliases include Michel Nabih Ruffael, Hezab Allah and Ahmad Abdel Hamid, first stepped out from the terrorist underworld into the international limelight in Cyprus with the February 1978 assassination of an Egyptian newspaper editor, Yusuf Sabri, who was a close associate of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, and a subsequent hijacking that ended in bloodshed, officials said.

Cypriot authorities sentenced Mr. Kadar to death for the killing of the editor, for which Abu Nidal took responsibility. But then Cyprus gradually whittled down his sentence until 1982 when, under pressure from Arab groups after the killings of Palestinian civilians in the Sabra and Chatila refugee districts in Beirut, they expelled him from the country.

French, Danish and Italian investigations have singled out Mr. Kadar as well, and authorities in Bolivia, India, Pakistan and Sudan would also like to know where he is.

The force of the blast blew apart the car and the two men inside. The few dismembered fingers collected by the police did not match the fingerprints on file for Mr. Kadar, and the other body parts belonged to men younger than Mr. Kadar.

But other evidence yielded information for a dossier on Mr. Kadar that Italian investigators had already been compiling and lifted the veil on Abu Nidal's shadowy operations around the world and his Libyan links.

Greece, which is often painted as a safe harbor for Abu Nidal operations, has been accused of making concessions to extremist groups to avoid terrorism on its soil, a charge that Greek authorities have denied.

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Tracing a Palestinian Terrorist's Trail

By Jennifer Parmelee Washington Post Service

ROME — For a man presumed to have died five months ago, Samir Mohammed Kadar is getting unusually close attention from anti-terrorism investigators.

Identified as one of the most trusted and efficient operatives of Abu Nidal, Mr. Kadar was thought by authorities to have died July 11 when a car packed with arms and explosives blew up in Athens, killing two men. The incident was tied to a terrorist assault on the Greek ferry City of Poros the same day.

The Kadar case has been getting renewed interest from investigators lately because of fears that Europe could again be the target of extremist groups like Abu Nidal after the rapprochement between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the United States.

In the weeks after the attack on the ferry, the Greek police blamed Mr. Kadar for it and said he had died in the car explosion. Although they were unable to identify positively the remains of the two men inside the car, the police found weapons and other items with Mr. Kadar's fingerprints in the wreckage, as well as remnants of a passport bearing his photograph.

Greek authorities have continued to contend that Mr. Kadar died in the explosion.

But other European authorities piecing together the international trail he left behind — one that includes the 1985 Rome airport attack in which 17 people were killed — say they are convinced that Mr. Kadar is still alive.

One month after his supposed death, Swedish authorities issued an arrest warrant charging Mr. Kadar in the Greek ferry attack, which killed nine people of Swedish, Danish and French nationality and wounded 90.

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ABSOLUT VODKA advertisement featuring a bottle of Absolut Vodka and the slogan 'ABSOLUT ATTRACTION.'

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A New Look at Debtors

While the Baker plan for Third World debt has not failed, neither has it succeeded. The idea was to get economies growing again in the indebted countries, and that has not happened.

Without adequate new financing, many of these countries find the economic reforms intolerably painful. Without progress on reforms, the commercial banks become more reluctant than ever to provide new money.

Three Tests for Tower

During President Reagan's first term the Pentagon galloped off on an unbridled spending spree, ordering new weapons left and right with a doubled budget.

Mr. Carlucci's cuts assume that Pentagon budgets will grow 2 percent a year after inflation. But Congress's appetite for any increase has been spoiled by continuing fraud in Pentagon programs and by the vast federal deficits.

Budgets and Recession

If the United States swings its budget from large deficits to a respectable surplus, would that throw the country into a recession? The answer is no, for reasons that deserve attention.

When Mr. Bush's term ends in 1993, good policy would seek a swing of \$160 billion to a surplus of \$40 billion. Why \$40 billion? Because, with private savings at their current meager rate, that is the surplus needed to get investment back up to the average level of the 1970s without increasing America's foreign debts.

Other Comment

A Challenge for the South

There is no doubt that massive changes are sweeping the globe, with developed countries rearranging their economies and setting up new alignments.

South Africa Under Scrutiny

If the amount of time it has taken the world to press upon South Africa the need to end Namibia goes free is anything to go by, then the time it will take the rest of Africa is going to be found having a convivial relationship with South Africa in any foreseeable future.

OPINION If Moscow Means Business, NATO Has Work to Do

By Sam Nunn

The writer, a Democrat from Georgia, is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

WASHINGTON—Mikhail Gorbachev's announcement of major Soviet force reductions has altered the political landscape upon which the NATO allies must formulate their military posture and arms control proposals in the months and years ahead.

To be sure, there are uncertainties and risks. For example:

• Can Mr. Gorbachev deliver, or will his opposition succeed in diluting or even reversing the decision?

• Will next year's Chinese-Soviet summit lead to substantial additional withdrawals from their common border? If so, will these forces be dismantled or redeployed to threaten NATO?

• Will the reductions be carried out in an honest way—that is, with proportional reductions from forces now forward-deployed near the East-West border (especially in East Germany)—or will they be drawn primarily from rear units?

• Where will the 10,000 tanks, 8,500 artillery pieces, 800 combat aircraft and assault river-crossing units be redeployed?

• Will limits be set on "hot production lines" now turning out 3,400 modern Soviet tanks per year?

• Will the West be able to verify the Central Region reductions in an environment in which the Soviets are simultaneously carrying out the largest reorganization of the Red Army since World War II?

An appropriate analysis of Mr. Gorbachev's initiative also requires a candid self-appraisal by NATO of its present posture:

• Because of the sharp conventional imbalances, NATO relies on the threat of early nuclear use to deter a non-nuclear attack.

• The NATO alliance has not embarked on a course of conventional force improvements likely to raise the nuclear threshold in any significant regard, yet each year the public nuclear alertness becomes more acute.

• The credibility of NATO's early first-use threat is being eroded as the alliance's longer-range nuclear systems are dismantled under the INF Treaty and Western public opinion focuses on the short-range nuclear weapons remaining in Central Europe.

• NATO's critical interest in moving away from reliance on early first-use of nuclear weapons without reducing deterrence can be significantly enhanced if NATO is assured of additional warning time before any possible large-scale Warsaw Pact attack.

At present, NATO believes that Soviet forces forward-deployed in East-Central Europe have sufficient capability to launch a major attack from a standing start with very little warning.

Rough preliminary calculations indicate that the reductions announced by Mr. Gorbachev would mean that the Soviets would not likely attempt a standing-start attack without reinforcing the remaining in-place forces.

Moving the 5,000 tanks and associated manpower removed under the Gorbachev plan back to forward positions would take about a week.

Thus Mr. Gorbachev's reductions could give NATO seven extra days to prepare for a Soviet short-warning attack—provided the cuts are fully and honestly implemented. By this I mean that Mr. Gorbachev rides herd on the Soviet military to ensure that the effect of the reductions is not diluted through sleight-of-hand measures.

The significance of seven days' additional warning time to NATO should not be underestimated. For example, it would allow sufficient time for:

• Belgium and the Netherlands to get their home-based brigades forward to their designated positions on the North German plain—the most likely avenue for a Warsaw Pact attack—and for U.S., British and West German forces deployed in West Germany to move forward.

• America's allies to call up their reserves, and Britain and France to begin to move nationally based forces to the forward area—adding the equivalent of another six divisions to NATO's defensive front.

• NATO combat engineers to install mine fields and other pre-positioned defensive barriers.

• The U.S. Air Force to fly 500 fighter aircraft to airfields in Western Europe—a reinforcing force equal to almost half the U.S.-based rapidly redeployable fighter inventory.

• The U.S. Army to send over the lead echelon of reinforcing divisions to begin breaking pre-positioned unit equipment out of storage.

• NATO armies to disperse vulnerable equipment and distribute ammunition and supplies, and to put logistics and command and control systems on a wartime footing.

In short, Mr. Gorbachev's announcement holds the potential of a meaningful reduction in the Warsaw Pact's short-warning threat. At the same time, NATO must recognize that his move presents the alliance with significant challenges.

Even if the cuts are fully and forcefully carried out, a Warsaw Pact conventional-force advantage on the order of 2 to 1 will remain. And the political effect of bona fide execution of the Gorbachev plan will be to greatly complicate NATO's interest in promoting increased defense contributions on the part of many allies and the modernization of its nuclear forces.

rather than trying to stage an entire symphony orchestra. NATO must also eliminate critical conventional deficiencies and pursue "leapfrog" technologies that will render obsolete the considerable tank advantages that will remain with the Soviets even after the planned reductions are carried out.

Last, NATO must plan on a sustained program of vigorous public education, including clear explanations of our military needs and our arms control rationale. The alliance cannot expect to generate the needed public support for a sensible approach to addressing the asymmetries that will remain after Soviet reductions are complete in 1991 without a much better public understanding of the relationship between conventional deficiencies and NATO's reliance on early first use of nuclear weapons.

If neither arms control nor NATO's own efforts to improve its conventional forces succeed in filling continuing gaps in the alliance's forward defenses, then Western European publics must understand and accept that their territory cannot be defended in the event of a Soviet conventional attack without the use of nuclear weapons in the first few days of the war.

Perhaps under Mr. Gorbachev's new doctrine of "defensive sufficiency" even the Soviet military will recognize that security and stability are not a zero-sum game. In an era of alert, intelligent and bold Soviet leadership, the Soviet military must be prepared to answer a critical question: How is Soviet security enhanced by a threatening offensive posture that bleeds the Soviet economy, rouses tensions in neighbors and leaves NATO's fingers close to the nuclear trigger?

The Washington Post.



A World Grown Weary of Wars and Revolutions?

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—A quarter-century ago, Hannah Arendt wrote that "wars and revolutions have thus far determined the physiognomy of the 20th century." Little has happened in the past 25 years to make that great political philosopher's observation less apt.

Now for a Presidency of Substance

THE contrast between Ronald Reagan's farewell address and that of Dwight Eisenhower could not be greater. Eisenhower's speech was short on rhetoric and long on specifics. Read a generation later, it more than bears the test of time. Its quiet warnings about the dangers of a "military-industrial complex" posing "the potential for disastrous rise of misplaced power" and of "the opposite danger that public policy could itself become the captive of a scientific-technological elite" are even more worrisome today.

That model of calm statesmanship and careful exposition offers U.S. policymakers the most useful guide on how to respond best to the opportunities and challenges presented by the recent, dramatic international developments.

Perhaps not in the post-World War II period has the prospect for fundamental change in world relationships existed so strongly. Rare diplomatic opportunities suddenly present themselves.

The next cycle of American leaders, led by George Bush, must take advantage of these new opportunities. In the Bush era, unlike the Reagan one, success will require more than symbolic gestures. It will require clear words of substance spelling out an American vision for the future and offering specific proposals on how to proceed.

Gorbachev announced large, unilateral cuts in Soviet forces in Eastern Europe and invited the United States to negotiate still deeper reductions. Yasser Arafat acknowledged the existence of the state of Israel, clearing the way for the first direct talks between the U.S. government and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Add to all this signs of warming relationships between China and the Soviet Union, China and India, Japan and the Soviet Union, and Japan and South Korea, the approval of a free trade agreement between the United States and Canada that virtually erases their common border, and the progress toward a full European economic union in the next four years—it is an extraordinary pattern.

In an address given at the University of Virginia, President Reagan cited many of these developments and claimed credit for "the new coherence and clarity that we've brought to our foreign policy."

Two years ago, when the saga of the arms sale to Iran was unfolding, those words would have brought derisive laughter. Today, even critics would acknowledge that American strength has played a significant part in the stabilization of many relationships around the globe. But some of the developments, including the cool-

ing of conflict in Central America, have occurred because Mr. Reagan's plans were thwarted. And others clearly have a dynamic of their own.

It would take someone far wiser than I am to analyze the root causes of this worldwide military calmness. But one common characteristic of these separate decisions appears to have been a recognition of the intolerable human and economic costs of continuing conflict. And a second is the waning force of clashing nationalisms, of warring political doctrines, of rival ideologies and of the religious antagonisms that fueled these fights.

At almost the same time that Hannah Arendt published her classic "On Revolution," from which this column's opening quotation was drawn, Edmund Silliman and William Pfaff, two students of foreign policy, published "The Politics of Hysteria," which was subtitled, "The Sources of 20th Century Conflict."

In it, they argued that "the 20th-century wars of nationalism and ideology... [have] demonstrated the peculiar relationship between Faustian violence and ideology in Western history—that is, the link between an extravagant cruelty and the pursuit of an illimitable, and unattainable, idea."

Leaders gripped by religious, revolutionary, nationalistic or ideological passions are the ones who have disturbed the peace and kept the world knee-deep in blood. The consequences have been awful. Considering both the economic costs and the destructive potential of modern arms, including nuclear weapons, it is no wonder that the nations that have gained most in both material wealth and international standing in recent years are those, such as Japan, that have most firmly renounced resort to war.

But the course by which other nations and leaders have come, seemingly all at once, to acknowledge the costliness of conflict is something historians, or philosophers, will have to explain. All I know is that the ideologies seem to have lost their passion and plausibility, even in America.

Though his actions frequently lacked the philosophical consistency of his words, Ronald Reagan employed the most ideological rhetoric of any modern American president. By contrast, his chosen successor, George Bush, is clearly a man of moderate temperament and pragmatic instinct who is assembling an administration to match. Even as he campaigned with sharp-edged language against Michael Dukakis, Mr. Bush was careful to promise a "kinder, gentler nation."

The gentler has not stopped—not in the Holy Land and not in the drug-infested streets of Washington. At any moment, miscalculation could plunge the world back into war. But for now, "the politics of hysteria" has given way to the diplomacy of reasonableness. The sound you hear this Christmas is a worldwide sigh of relief.

The Washington Post.

ASEAN: An Unfinished Bloc in Need of Cement

By Donald E. Weatherbee

BANGKOK—Last December, the six heads of government of the Association of South East Asian Nations issued a "Declaration of ASEAN Resolve" at the end of a meeting in Manila. The declaration was supposed to signify the intention of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand to reinvigorate their faltering program of economic and political cooperation.

A year later, it seems clear that there is no new impetus to ASEAN regionalism. Rather than bold undertakings to give substance to its reputation as a Third World success story, the association has confirmed existing patterns of interaction. These point in the direction of moribund irrelevance to the forces shaping the political economy of Asia and the Pacific.

ASEAN consists of six economies stubbornly resisting integrationist policies that would enhance the bargaining position of the group and expand its growth opportunities. Efforts to promote a common market through trade liberalization have had little impact. Intra-ASEAN trade was worth about \$14 billion last year, a mere 9 percent of total trade involving the member states. Attempts to develop complementary manufacturing and resource projects have not blended in well with the competitive development strategies of the six separate countries.

The association's poor performance in economic cooperation has been balanced by its outstanding success in mobilizing political opposition to Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Cambodia since 1978. This success has created an impression of real political community in the grouping.

But the member countries' need to respond with a common policy to the external challenge of the Soviet-backed intervention in Cambodia perpetuated over deep internal divisions in ASEAN. These will inhibit political collaboration, especially if there is a quickening of the pace of diplomatic negotiations to end the Cambodian conflict. As Vietnam's 1990 deadline for withdrawal of its forces from Cambodia approaches, it is not clear what will replace opposition to Vietnam's occupation as the political cement binding the ASEAN states.

Bilateral disputes and ethnic and religious tensions within ASEAN have considerable disruptive potential. Archiving over them are widening gaps in regional strategic perceptions. There is growing concern among some ASEAN countries about Chinese penetration of the region through a "window of opportunity" opening in Thailand. This concern has been heightened by large-scale Thai purchases of weapons from China in recent years

and economic ministers should meet together. A unified council of ministers would be better able to respond to the challenges and opportunities of the region's changing political economy.

A permanent body of senior officials reporting to the council of ministers could exercise more authoritative day-to-day oversight than the present standing committee, which rotates between countries. The ASEAN secretariat, based in Jakarta, should be beefed up. The secretary-general should be given more stature and the professional staff expanded and given broader responsibilities. ASEAN should design machinery for resolving conflicts between members. Such reforms would lessen the ad hoc nature of the association.

Whether these or other plans for change are adopted, the next ASEAN summit meeting will have to consider the vulnerability of the group's political framework. This will be important not only for ASEAN cohesion. It will make the organization better prepared to accommodate Indochina, and perhaps Burma, in a wider political and economic relationship.

The writer, professor of foreign policy at the University of South Carolina, is currently visiting fellow at the Institute of Security and International Studies at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

border with Cambodia, is the association's "front-line" state. From the outset, Thai security interests dictated ASEAN policy, drawing the group into an alignment with China against Vietnam and shifting ASEAN's political center of gravity from Jakarta to Bangkok.

Indonesia has long regarded China as its prime external threat, and it expressed concern at China's recent use of armed force to seize some of the disputed Spratly Islands, in the South China Sea, from Vietnam.

Jakarta views Hanoi as a potential security partner to be included in a structure of regional relations intended to counter Chinese influence. From this perspective, the Indonesian position on Cambodia has been ambivalent. The restraint imposed by a commitment to ASEAN is resented, and demands for a more active foreign policy have become persistent.

A significant factor in Indonesia's growing assertiveness in foreign policy is a strong desire to promote a Cambodian settlement that matches Jakarta's regional priorities. Foreign Minister Alatas's meeting with Hun Sen sent a clear signal to his ASEAN counterparts of that intent.

Beyond that, the meeting underscored Indonesia's determination to restore the political center of gravity of the association to Jakarta.

The writer, who teaches international relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science, is author of "Indonesia's Foreign Policy." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Indonesia: A Big Partner With Priorities of Its Own

By Michael Leifer

LONDON—During a recent visit to Hanoi, Ali Alatas, the Indonesian foreign minister, met Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnamese-backed government in Cambodia. The meeting set a precedent—it was the first time an ASEAN foreign minister is known to have met individually with a senior representative of the Phnom Penh regime—and demonstrated a growing Indonesian assertiveness in foreign policy.

When Vietnam installed a client government in Cambodia in January 1979, the members of ASEAN, including Indonesia, treated that government as a pariah. At first they continued recognizing the ousted Khmer Rouge government headed by Pol Pot; then they transferred recognition to a coalition of non-Communist groups that was formed in 1982. The coalition occupies Cambodia's seat in the United Nations.

For the past decade, the joint ASEAN position on recognition has not changed, although foreign ministers of the association took part in July in informal talks on Cambodia with Hun Sen and representatives of the resistance coalition. Those talks, which proved inconclusive, were held in Indonesia and arose from an initiative begun by its previous foreign minister, Mochar Kusumadarmaja.

That initiative expressed Jakarta's frustration at the way the ASEAN engagement in the Cambodian conflict had distorted Indonesian regional priorities. Thailand, which shares a long

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO.

1888: Eiffel Tower Striker

PARIS—The higher the Eiffel tower rises the higher become the workmen's ideas as to the wages they should receive. Working in winter weather at an altitude of 200 metres rapidly loses its charm, and the various laborers employed on the structure decided yesterday [Dec. 20] to strike for a rise of 50 centimes an hour. M. Eiffel flatly refused to accede to this demand, and consequently the tower is likely to move more slowly in its upward march for some days to come.

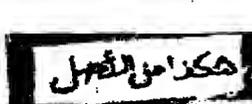
1913: Dockyard Ablaze

LONDON—Early this morning [Dec. 21] a vast section of Portsmouth dockyard was ablaze as a result of the greatest fire known in the history of British naval ports. A fire which originated in the semaphore tower had then been burning for five hours. The flames, like a great beacon, lit up the countryside for five miles. The semaphore tower contained many historical and naval documents, dating back to Nelson and beyond. All have been destroyed.

1938: Chaplin's 'Dictator'

HOLLYWOOD—Hollywood publicity mills today [Dec. 20] ground out two "surprises" that were not of a routine nature, namely, early production of a Nazi spy story in which Chancellor Hitler is depicted in unflattering light, despite an official German protest, and the decision of Charlie Chaplin to play "The Dictator," a plan he dropped recently in the face of German objection to satirizing the Führer. As soon as the announcement was released, German Consul Gysseling at Los Angeles immediately protested to the Hayes organization which guides the film industry's policy. Early in November Chaplin was reported to have yielded to advice against offending Hitler after working for nine months on the picture, which was to have marked his debut as a talking character.

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# Cabinet Prospect Trips on Abortion Issue

WASHINGTON — President-elect George Bush canceled plans on Tuesday to announce new cabinet appointments after the leading contender for secretary of health and human services was quoted as saying that he favored a woman's right to an abortion.

Officials in Mr. Bush's transition team said the snag was caused by comments made by the candidate, Louis W. Sullivan, a medical educator, over the weekend and printed in an Atlanta newspaper.

Mr. Bush called off a scheduled announcement of cabinet choices. He had been expected to name a Chicago mass transit official, Samuel K. Skinner, as his transportation secretary. Officials had predicted that an additional appointment, adding the first black to the new cabinet, was likely.

Two blacks have been in line for cabinet posts, officials said. The two were Mr. Sullivan and Julius W. Becton, a retired three-star army general.

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution reported that Mr. Sullivan, president of Morehouse School of Medicine in Atlanta, said in an interview that he supported a woman's right to choose to have an abortion.

That appeared to be at odds with a statement released by Mr. Bush's office last week, after the two men met in Washington. The statement said Mr. Sullivan had assured the vice president that he shared Mr. Bush's anti-abortion views.

Even though Mr. Sullivan was reported to have said that, like Mr. Bush, he opposed the use of federal funds for abortions, the weekend interview threw an obstacle to his path to the cabinet, transition and congressional officials said.

The Atlanta Constitution reported Tuesday that Mr. Sullivan had said Monday night that he was having trouble getting calls to the White House returned.

Mr. Sullivan told the newspaper that his stand on abortion was private and that he did not intend to disagree publicly with Mr. Bush's anti-abortion views. He said he believed "there should be that right" for a woman to have an abortion.

As of Monday, the vice president

had filled eight cabinet posts and had six to go.

His prospective choice for transportation secretary, Mr. Skinner, is chairman of the Regional Transportation Authority of Northeastern Illinois, the nation's second largest mass transportation system.

Officials said Mr. Bush was also ready to name Mr. Becton as secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs, an agency recently raised to cabinet level. Mr. Becton currently heads the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Also on Tuesday, Mr. Bush, emphasizing his opposition to tax in-

# Mail Bombs And Fires In Stores Disrupt U.K.

LONDON — Police ordered security checks at post offices and shops across Britain on Tuesday after overnight fires damaged department stores and bombs were found in Christmas mail.

Anti-terrorist officers and police investigated the possibility that fires at four leading department stores, one of which was destroyed, were the work of animal rights activists or an anarchist group.

They feared further incidents as thousands of Christmas shoppers packed stores and post offices were inundated with holiday mail.

"We can't afford to take any risks at this time of the year," a police spokesman said.

In the worst incident, fire caused millions of pounds' worth of damage to Dingle, the biggest department store in the southern city of Plymouth.

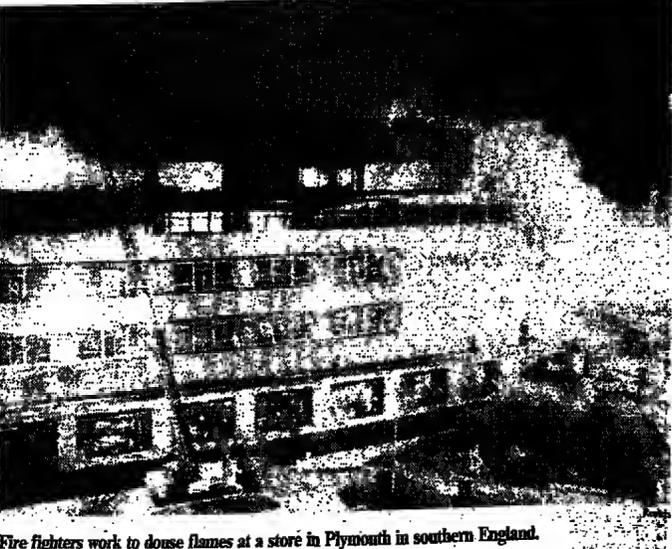
Smaller fires, at Harrods and Selfridges in London and at Howells in Cardiff, Wales, were put out quickly, and a bomb at the House of Fraser store on Oxford Street in London was defused.

The Angry Brigade, an anarchist group that carried out attacks on government targets in the 1970s, claimed responsibility for the Plymouth fire in a telephone call to a news agency.

For that fire, suspicion also fell on militants of the Animal Liberation Front, which opposes the exploitation of animals. A group spokesman in the Devon area, which covers Plymouth, denied responsibility.

Most of the stores are owned by the Al-Fayed brothers' House of Fraser chain, which sells animal and fish rights group.

The shadowy Animal Liberation Front has carried out a sporadic protest campaign in Britain; among other things, it has sabotaged butcher and fish shops.



Fire fighters work to douse flames at a store in Plymouth in southern England.

# MOOD: Familiarity Breeds Content Washingtonians

(Continued from page 1)

Mrs. Bush's favorite charity — a program to improve children's reading skills.

That sigh of relief has been repeated all over town, even by some Democrats, since the election.

Of course, many Democrats are grieving over their sentence to four more years in the wilderness. At a holiday party at the home of Smith Bagley, a social lion during the Carter years, the host gazed at his guests, a pantheon of Democratic power brokers, and muttered, "Boy, would this have been a party if Dukakis had won."

But when it comes to the daily business of Washington — lawyering and lobbying, selling influence and buying access, promoting clients and producing parties — even Democrats admit that business as usual is just fine.

"It's not really a transition," said Frank Mankiewicz, vice president of the public relations firm Hill & Knowlton and an adviser to many Democratic candidates. "There's a sense, however imperfect, that things are the same," he said.

"A lot of it is a state of mind. There isn't this sense of great change. We don't have to go out and talk to clients and say, 'We can handle these new guys. Clients assume there won't be any new guys.'"

Bekins, a prominent moving company, says the election has produced few clients heading in either direction, in or out. One who did

move away, said Thomas B. Landreth, the company's general manager, is George Bush Jr., who returned to Texas and his own political career.

New administrations usually have produced new social arbiters, individuals with close ties to the first family who rode into town with them and presided over the parties everybody wanted to attend. But even that is not happening.

Penne Korth, co-chairman of the inaugural committee and a possible choice as chief of protocol, traces her roots to Texas, but she and her husband, a lawyer, have been in Washington since 1965. Her father-in-law, Fred Korth, is a Democrat who served in the Truman and Kennedy administrations.

Periods of Washington history are still defined by presidents' terms. Each new one imprints his style and character on the capital. In that sense, the Bush years are likely to differ sharply from the Reagan years.

If Mr. Bush is already a neighbor, his style is also neighborly. Instead of the glamour of the Reagan White House, with its Hollywood celebrities and New York designers, there will be Sunday brunches with old friends, grandchildren and dogs.

Mr. Reagan is a great storyteller but a poor conversationalist, a man who relates to the camera but not to individuals. Mr. Bush lives his

# London, Amid Pressure From MPs, Selects a British Company's Tanks

By Warren Getler  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The government, amid intense pressure from Parliament to "buy British," announced Tuesday that it had provisionally selected a British model for a new battle tank over competing U.S. and West German tanks.

But the defense secretary, George Younger, who made the announcement in the House of Commons, stopped short of placing a full order with Vickers PLC, the British company bidding for the £1.3 billion (\$2.3 billion) contract.

Mr. Younger said Vickers would be awarded a preliminary £90 million "demonstration" contract to develop nine prototypes of its proposed Challenger II Mark 2 tank by September 1990 before a final decision would be made.

The final order could involve as many as 600 tanks. Mr. Younger said during a press conference later Tuesday. The tanks are to enter service with the British Army on the Rhine by the mid-1990s, replacing British-built Chieftain tanks, according to the Defense Ministry.

Mr. Younger, in response to a question in Parliament, said that the "balance of the decision" to move ahead with the Vickers tank was based on "technical merits."

The Vickers Challenger II is still in the development phase. The Challenger I is in service but has been dogged by problems in firing accuracy.

The defense secretary stressed that Britain would be keeping its "options open" during Vickers' demonstration trials, noting that any failure to meet the Defense Ministry's performance requirements could result in the contract being awarded to General Dynamics of the United States, builder of the Abrams M1 A1 tank, or to Krauss Maffei AG of West Germany, manufacturer of the Leopard II tank.

But, in both his remarks to Parliament and at the news conference later, Mr. Younger made clear that he expected Vickers to "deliver the goods."

Both Conservative and opposition members of Parliament warmly welcomed the decision to pursue the British-built model. Before the announcement, more than 10 Tory MPs had signed a "buy British" petition.

Asked whether the need to maintain a domestic tank industry had factored in the decision, Mr. Younger said: "That was not a very strong factor as far as we are concerned at the Ministry of Defense. That would not convince us to buy a tank that is any less good than competitors."

Mr. Younger expressed confidence that the Challenger II would be of a "standard in excess of the current Abrams M1 A1" in service in West Germany, but he did not say whether he thought the proposed British tank would perform better than the updated version of the M1 A1 on offer.

Donald Gilleland, a General Dynamics spokesman, said in a news interview that the updated M1 A1 could be ready for delivery by 1992.



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# Pope Names Prelate Over Protests

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

ROME — Pope John Paul II put off Tuesday to a 15-month struggle with West German clergymen by choosing Cardinal Joachim Meisner, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Berlin and East Germany, to lead the wealthy and influential Archdiocese of Cologne.

The selection of Cardinal Meisner, like the pope a doctrinal conservative, was not a popular one in Cologne, where senior church officials had made clear that they preferred someone more liberal and more familiar with their city.

Even before the announcement, a group of lay Catholics in West Germany protested that John Paul II was forcing his will upon them "through absolute, undemocratic and authoritarian methods."

Several West German politicians also had spoken out against the cardinal, saying he should not be appointed against the wishes of the Cologne Cathedral chapter, made up of leading clergymen.

In Berlin, where he leads the church for both sides of the city, Cardinal Meisner said Tuesday he had told the Cologne clergy, "We have something in common — you did not want me, and I did not want you."

According to a Reuters report, he also said, "We shall have to make a marriage of love out of this shotgun marriage."

The cardinal, who will turn 55 Christmas Day, fills one of the most influential church posts in Europe. After Chicago, Cologne is the world's richest archdiocese, with a 1988 budget of \$317 million.

Cardinal Meisner, however, does not automatically become head of West Germany's 16 million Catholics. That role belongs to Bishop Karl Lehmann of Mainz, who replaced the last archbishop of Cologne, Cardinal Joseph Höffner, as chairman of the West German Bishops' Conference in late 1987.

Since then, the Vatican and the Cologne church have been in a tug-of-war over the next archbishop.

The Cologne Cathedral chapter asserted its authority, invoking a 1929 concordat that gave local clergy a strong voice in the selection.

The 16 chapter members proposed three candidates, but the pope named them down. In turn, he proposed three candidates, including Cardinal Meisner, and the Cologne church leaders rejected them.

This led to a standoff and an increasingly public dispute that, by political figures in the West German states of North-Rhine-Westphalia and Rhineland-Palatinate.

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ARTS / LEISURE

A 'Peter Pan' Fan Takes Another Look

By Richard Laermer
NEW YORK — Andrew Birkin has always been fascinated by boyhood innocence. The director of the new film "Burning Secret" wrote a television play in 1976 titled "The Lost Boys." It was the story of the three boys who inspired J.M. Barrie to write "Peter Pan."

It is during the moment when he realizes what is occurring between Sonya and the Baron that Edmund first gets a light bulb of recognition," said Birkin. He identifies with Edmund's changing emotions because he considers himself "as unpredictable as a child who never grew up." And he recognizes the loss of innocence that Edmund experiences as being something Barrie fought against.

He feared, however, that people would not flock to the film, but the film's distributor, Vestron Pictures, disagreed and encouraged him to go ahead. He signed Dunaway and Brandauer to play the secret lovers, but the boy was the key.

Dunaway said her character is susceptible because she is also a child. "It is the boy who comes up with the answers," she said in an interview. "He sees what his mother is doing, but can't believe it. He sees the Baron betraying her, but can't articulate it."



Faye Dunaway and Klaus Maria Brandauer are lovers in the new film "Burning Secret."

A Strong Revival for Early Williams Play

By Sheridan Morley
LONDON — Though already in economic and artistic dispute with the owner-management of his THE LONDON STAGE

Described by Williams himself as "the tale of a wild, spirited boy who wanders into a conventional community of the South and creates all the commotion of a fox in a chicken coop," it was the first of his plays to get a professional production (in Boston), and retains a kind of fascination for the early

as soon as the curtain rises on a traditional assembly of Williams characters on the run from their own lives. Julie Covington as the young Blanche figure, Miriam Margulies as the God-fearing painter, the Canadian actor Jean-Marc Barr in the Brando role of the

spectable Broadway life with Newley himself in the lead but closed on a British road tour before reaching London. This is therefore the local premiere of "The Roar of the Grease Paint — The Smell of the Crowd," and despite an agile new production by Kim Grant they were wise not to open it even in the West End of a quarter-century ago.

Edward Braysshaw as the veteran tyrant lacks the sinister majesty of Cyril Ritchard in the Broadway original, but Howard Samuels is less smugly self-playing than Newley and these scores are among the best ever written for an English musical of the 1960s, though that is still not saying a great deal.



Vanessa Redgrave, Jean-Marc Barr in "Orpheus Descending."

A rare example of great company acting within a commercial West End proscenium arch, Hall's production comes as a sharp reminder of how early in his 20s Williams acquired the mythic, poetic and operatic greatness that was to characterize "Streetcar," "Sweet Bird of Youth" and "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof."

At the Duke of York's, Tom Stoppard's "Artist Descending a Staircase" is an old radio play from 1972 given a lively staging by Tim Luscombe. Like the later Stoppard, "Jumpers" and "The Real Inspector Hound," this is a murder mystery turned into a linguistic parody-puzzle, but here concerned with three avant-garde artists and the blind girl who comes to live with them. The play moves back in time from 1972 to 1914 and then comes forward again in an intricate pattern of overlapping or conflicting memories.

The Christmas musical at the Orange Tree in Richmond is a 1960s curiosity by Anthony Newley and Leslie Bricusse that achieved a re-

Advertisement for Sandeman Founders Reserve Port. It features two illustrations: one of a man in a top hat and another of a woman in a hat. The text reads: 'SANDEMAN FOUNDERS RESERVE PORT. NO LONGER RESERVED FOR THE ENGLISH.'

Jazz! Read All About It!

By Mike Zwerin
PARIS — There has been a dearth of complete, dependable up-to-date documentation on jazz since the last edition of the Leonard Feather/Lra Gilder encyclopedia in 1976. Fans who read French will have trouble choosing between two dictionaries published last month.

Both dictionaries look at record firms, producers, festivals and clubs as well as styles, trends and techniques.

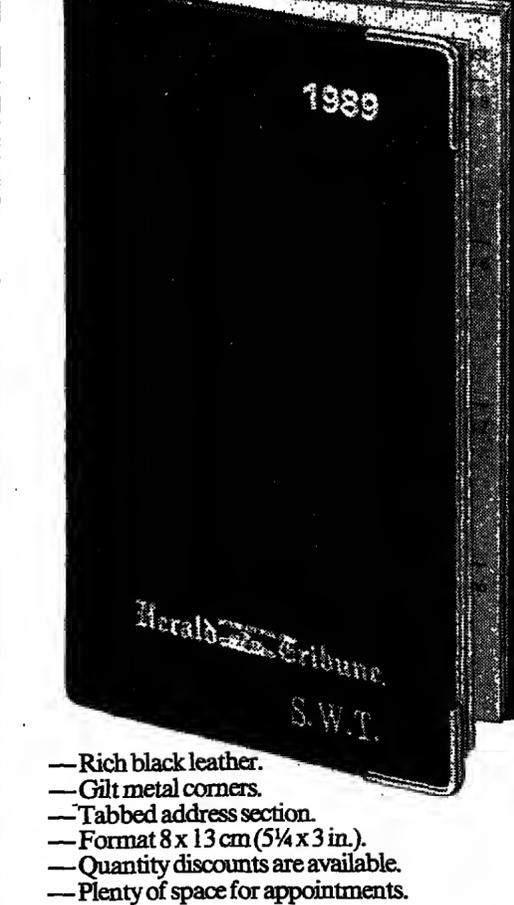
often associated with black players; these included adventurous harmonics, a gruff tone, and a large sound," which is appalling nonsense. Laffont omits at least two of France's world-class musicians — the pianist Alain Jeanmarie and the saxophonist Richard Roux.

In a higher division and fighting for a smaller purse but sparring with class, the French softcover Dictionnaire du Jazz published by Robert Laffont with 1,160 pages, 2,500 entries, 39 illustrations and 120 frames (about \$20).

technique and is versatile and imaginative; although he cannot be identified consistently with any jazz style."

P.S. Prentice-Hall has just issued the American edition of "Jazz: The Essential Companion" by Ian Carr, Digby Fairweather and Brian Priestley, three British writers who are also musicians, which was published in England by Collins last year. A deadline looms: "Larry Coryell's career has been dogged by crises of both confidence and identity, because he has rarely been able to unify the opposing facets of his enormous talent."

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From MPs, Tanks

Conservative and opposition members of Parliament have condemned the decision to purchase British-built model. Before the judgement, more than 100 MPs had signed a "boy" petition.

Pope Names Prelate Over Protests

ROME — Pope John Paul II ended Tuesday's 11-hour struggle with West German bishops by choosing Cardinal Hans Meisner, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Berlin and leader of the western side of the divided city.

Jazz! Read All About It!

PARIS — There has been a dearth of complete, dependable up-to-date documentation on jazz since the last edition of the Leonard Feather/Lra Gilder encyclopedia in 1976. Fans who read French will have trouble choosing between two dictionaries published last month.

# 'Outsider' Elected President of Sri Lanka

**New York Times Service**  
**COLOMBO** — Prime Minister Ramesinghe Premadasa, who was born in poverty but rose through the inner-city labor movement to the top of a political establishment dominated by aristocrats, was declared the winner Tuesday of Sri Lanka's presidential election.

Mr. Premadasa, 64, won Monday's vote by a very narrow margin above the 50 percent-plus-one required by the constitution.

Mr. Premadasa received 50.4 percent of the vote, edging former Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike of the opposition Sri Lanka Freedom Party, the government commissioner of elections, Chandrama de Silva said.

Mr. Premadasa, who was sworn in on Jan. 2 at the ancient Sri Lankan royal city of Kandy, he said in a speech Tuesday.

"This is a victory to all those individuals and parties who are dedicated to the ballot," he said. "We are all relieved that sanity has prevailed over terror."

As gangs of supporters from Mr. Premadasa's United National Party took to the streets to set off fireworks Tuesday night, a curfew was imposed on the country to prevent post-election violence. Interparty warfare is common after elections results are announced in Sri Lanka.

The voting was marred by attacks assumed to have been mounted by leftist Sinhalese revolutionaries with a list of political and social

ethnic grievances against the government of the outgoing president, Junius R. Jayawardene, who says he is retiring from public life at the age of 82.

As his final act Tuesday, Mr. Jayawardene, who has given half a century of his life to public service, dissolved Parliament to prepare for a legislative election on Feb. 15.

The next prime minister will be drawn from the parliamentary majority, in a system of shared executive power in the French style.

Mr. Premadasa's main rival, Mr. Bandaranaike, a former prime minister and leader of the center-left Sri Lanka Freedom Party, finished the race with 44.9 percent. A third candidate, backed by a coalition of leftist parties, Oswin Abeygunasekara, won only 4.6 percent.

The results show that Mrs. Bandaranaike was hurt by the anti-election campaign of the leftist Sinhalese radicals of the People's Liberation Front and Patriotic People's Movement.

The two groups — who have been using intimidation and terror in the south against people who they regard as supporters of an Indian-Sri Lankan agreement that brought Indian troops to Sri Lanka to quell an ethnic Tamil insurgency — frightened away voters in areas where Mrs. Bandaranaike's strength would have been greatest.

Turnout among the 9.37 million registered voters was just over 55 percent, low by Sri Lankan standards. In the first direct presiden-

South Asia. Literacy rates are very high, and birth rates low, and thus some political analysts believe his populist program has had limited appeal.

But it is in foreign policy that Mr. Premadasa has had his most serious problems, and will find his most difficult challenges, by most accounts.

A man with no natural flair for international affairs, he has never disguised his animosity toward India. When the Indian-Sri Lankan accord was signed in 1987, Mr. Premadasa absented himself from the ceremonies.

After finally agreeing to introduce the legislation on Tamil rights required by the accord, Mr. Premadasa became circumspect when asked if he would rescind it, as many Indians fear he will.

In his short speech after being declared the election winner, Mr. Premadasa focused entirely on internal affairs.

Talking of the need to eliminate poverty and other social problems, he also made an appeal "to those who have still to join the democratic process."

"Please make up your minds soon," he said to Sinhalese militants. "You have another chance at the forthcoming parliamentary elections. Your participation will enable us to eradicate fear and poverty with greater speed."

Sri Lankans, however, are not so disadvantaged as their neighbors in

South Korea  
 To Release  
 Political  
 Prisoners

**The Associated Press**  
**SEOUL** — The government announced Tuesday an amnesty for more than 2,000 "politically motivated offenders," including two who were serving 20-year sentences for burning a U.S. government building.

The Justice Ministry said the clemency was approved at a special cabinet session.

Ministry officials said 281 prisoners would be released Wednesday. Among them were two who were serving 20-year sentences for burning a U.S. government building.

Protesters set fire to the building to protest U.S. support for the government of then-President Chun Doo Hwan. One person was killed and three were wounded.

A further 1,581 people already freed on parole will have their civil rights restored Wednesday, authorities said, 92 prisoners will have their sentences reduced, and 61 people who were sought by police will be taken off the wanted list.

Among those who will be granted restoration of civil rights is a prominent dissident, Kim Kum Tae, who was freed in June. He received the Robert F. Kennedy Award for Human Rights in April.

Mr. Kim was sentenced to five years in prison in 1985 for inciting unrest, but supporters alleged he was forced to confess by police torture.

**Arrest in Bribe Case**  
 South Korean authorities investigating an alleged bribery case involving the U.S. aircraft maker Northrop Corp. have arrested a key figure on charges of violating foreign exchange laws, a South Korea-France report from Seoul Government prosecutors said Tuesday that Lee Min Ha, 57, former chairman of the Dongyang Express Co., was arrested Monday for alleged illegal possession of \$3.5 million he received in September 1984.

The officials added that they were investigating allegations that Northrop made illegal payments to Korean officials to promote the sale of its F-20 fighters. Eventually, a rival aircraft was purchased.

(The Los Angeles Times reported Tuesday that the U.S. Justice Department was investigating whether Northrop officials received any of \$7.75 million paid out in 1984 to secure the F-20 contract. A federal grand jury in Los Angeles is investigating whether payments Northrop made to South Koreans to get the contract were in violation of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the Times said.)

**U.S. Ready for Ties With Vietnam**  
**If Hanoi Finishes Cambodia Pullout**

**By Don Oberdorfer**  
**Washington Post Service**  
**WASHINGTON** — The Reagan administration said Tuesday that the United States would establish full diplomatic relations with Vietnam if Hanoi completed a full withdrawal of its forces from Cambodia and reached an acceptable settlement of the conflict there.

The State Department spokeswoman, Phyllis Oakley, estimated Tuesday that Vietnam has withdrawn 20,000 to 30,000 of its 120,000 troops from Cambodia since last spring. But she said U.S. officials remained skeptical that Vietnam would meet the pledge it made in May to remove 50,000 troops before the end of the year.

Vietnamese officials have said that an additional 18,000 troops are being withdrawn in a new stage of its pullout that is taking place in Cambodia this week.

"The United States looks forward to the complete withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops in the context of an acceptable settlement for Cambodia, at which time we would be prepared to normalize our relations with Vietnam," Miss Oakley said.

President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz have at times listed a satisfactory accounting for U.S. prisoners of war and missing in action as a factor in the normalization of U.S. relations with Hanoi. But State Department officials said Tuesday that this had never been a formal condition for normalizing rela-



Vietnamese troops leaving Cambodia Monday wave to villagers as they cross the border at Sa Mat.

# U.S. Ready for Ties With Vietnam

those supplies to the non-Communist resistance instead."

Administration officials said the United States had already been making that appeal to China through diplomatic channels, though it has avoided saying anything about it publicly.

In Beijing on Tuesday, Prime Minister Li Peng said in published remarks that China was willing to reduce military aid to the Cambodia rebels gradually as Vietnam withdrew its forces.

Until recently, Chinese officials insisted they would reduce their aid to the Khmer Rouge only when Vietnam had withdrawn from Cambodia. The most recent statement was described by State Department officials as reflecting a welcome evolution of Chinese policy.

**Putting Nations 'at Ease'**  
 People's Daily, the Chinese government newspaper, quoted Mr. Li on Tuesday as saying, "If Vietnam withdraws its troops, all parties, including China, should stop their supplies of weapons." Reuters reported from Beijing.

"To put the international community at ease," Mr. Li said, "we would gradually reduce our military aid to Kampuchea in step with Vietnam's pullout."

Foreign Ministry officials had no immediate comment when asked whether Vietnam's plan to withdraw 50,000 soldiers this year would be met with a reduction in Chinese aid to the guerrillas.

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Large table of stock prices and market data, including columns for 12-month high/low, dividend yield, and price-earnings ratio.

NYSE Falls After Early Rally

NEW YORK — Prices closed lower in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday after the market failed to hold onto sharp gains posted earlier in the session. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 21.97 points Monday, fell 6.61 to 2,166.07, according to an unofficial tally. Early in the session, however, the blue-chip index was up 14 points, surpassing its previous post-collapse closing high of 2,183.50, established Oct. 21. Declines led advances by about an 8-6 margin. Volume edged up to about 161.09 million shares, compared with 162.25 million traded on Monday. The New York Stock Exchange index fell 0.64 to 155.74. Standard & Poor's 500-stock composite index lost 1.44 to 277.47. Prices closed mixed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. Before the market opened, the Labor Department said the consumer price index rose at a modest 3 percent annual rate in November. Separately, the Commerce Department, in its final report on third-quarter gross national product, revised the economy's annual growth rate for the quarter to 2.5 percent from 2.6 percent. Analysts said the reports were welcome news to stock investors who feared rising inflation could lead to higher interest rates — the stock market's main source of concern at the moment. "The numbers that came in added some fuel to a fire that was already burning," said Eric Rudnet, manager of block trading at Mabon, Nugent & Co., who noted the market was showing signs of a year-end rally, despite concerns over interest rates. "The stock market will probably continue to move higher through the year's end, but traders need to be wary," he said. "There are still many questions facing the market." Besides an easing of interest rate pressure, Mr. Rudnet said the market needed to see solid efforts by the new administration to tackle the huge trade and budget deficits, and the dollar's weakness against foreign currencies. Inco Ltd., the Canadian metals mining company which began trading ex-dividend recently, was the most active issue on the NYSE, rising 1/4 to 26 1/2. A company spokesman, Kurt Barnes, declined to speculate about reasons for the price rise or activity. Among other active issues, J.P. Morgan lost 1/2 to 35 1/2. Tiger International slipped 1/4 to 19 1/2 and American Telephone & Telegraph fell 1/4 to 29 1/2. International Business Machines rose 1/4 to 123 1/4 and Hewlett Packard rose 1/4 to 53. But two other technology companies fell as Digital Equipment lost 1 to 94 and Honeywell slipped 1/4 to 60. First Fidelity Bancorp fell 1/4 to 26 1/4. The company announced last week it expected to lose \$145 million to \$190 million in the current quarter, and some analysts suspect the company's financial problems may not be over. (UPI, AP)

Large table of stock prices and market data, including columns for 12-month high/low, dividend yield, and price-earnings ratio.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page with text including 'BUSINESS', 'Please', and 'Order'.

**MADISON AVENUE**  
**Ad Outlays Not Expected To Match Growth in U.S.**

By **GERALDINE FABRIKANT**  
New York Times Service  
**N**EW YORK—For the first time since 1975, advertiser spending will not keep pace in 1989 with the increase in the gross national product, according to Robert E. Coen, senior vice president and director of forecasting at McCann Erickson.

Mr. Coen told the annual Paine Webber conference on the broadcasting and publishing industries that the greatest setback will come in local advertising by retailers. That will hurt newspapers, which are highly dependent on such local advertising, and the small advertising agencies that serve local accounts.

Mr. Coen said advertising spending could rise next year by 6.1 percent, to \$125.5 billion, compared with an estimated 6.8 percent increase in the gross national product. He attributed the expected weakening in 1989 retailer spending to several factors. Most significant, he said, is the recent spate of retail mergers, which have forced companies more burdened with debt to cut advertiser spending. And the weak dollar has sent prices of foreign goods higher.

**The greatest cutbacks will come in local advertising by retailers.**

Mr. Coen said he expected advertiser spending on local media to rise by only 5.6 percent, to \$55 billion. All told, national advertising will be up about 6.5 percent, to \$70 billion, he said.

For the three television networks, "the worst is probably over because many of the major consumer companies have been squeezing and shifting for years," Mr. Coen said.

Magazines did well in 1988, and "it is a question now of whether they will be able to pass along high rate increases or run into resistance," Mr. Coen said.

In a bigger context, advertising is booming overseas. In 1988, for the first time, more advertising dollars were spent overseas than in the United States, because of growth in foreign economies. American agencies with clients abroad can look forward to healthy profits, Mr. Coen said. In 1988, advertiser spending abroad was \$121 billion, \$3 billion more than the U.S. figure.

**AT&T Filing on Dumping It Cites 12 Firms In 3 Asia Nations**

**United Press International**  
**N**EW YORK—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Tuesday it would file a petition next week against 12 Asian companies, charging them with dumping cheap telephone equipment for small businesses on the U.S. market.

J.A. Blanchard, the vice president of AT&T's General Business Systems group, said companies from Japan, South Korea and Taiwan had been charging less for small business telephone equipment in the United States than in their domestic markets.

The products are designed primarily for small companies that have between two and 80 telephone lines. Retail prices range from \$2,200 for the most basic networks to \$50,000 for a full system.

Mr. Blanchard said the 12 telecommunications companies that are to be named in the petition have been slashing wholesale prices on the equipment by as much as 50 percent for the U.S. market.

"When we must compete against pervasive unfair pricing of this magnitude, no amount of product improvement, cost-cutting or streamlining can bring the GBS division to the type of reasonable profitability that AT&T's share owners and employees have a right to expect," Mr. Blanchard said.

The anti-dumping petition is to be filed with the Commerce Department and the U.S. International Trade Commission on Dec. 28.



Burger King, the troubled unit of Pillsbury Co., is the No. 2 fast-food chain behind rival McDonald's.

**Grand Met Adds Food to Its Plate But Can the U.K. Conglomerate Swallow Burger King?**

By **Warren Geiler**  
International Herald Tribune  
**L**ONDON—Allen J.G. Sheppard, the chairman and chief executive of Grand Metropolitan PLC, likes to think of himself as a "realistic optimist."

Mr. Sheppard, who masterminded the diversified British conglomerate's \$5.68 billion takeover of Pillsbury Co., had been confident all along that the two-month struggle for the Minneapolis-based food giant would end his way.

It did, and the success has propelled Mr. Sheppard and his acquisitive management team far toward their goal of making Grand Metropolitan one of the leading food and beverage companies in the world. But the latest acquisition did not come without problems: Digressing Pillsbury's troubled Burger King unit will be a major undertaking.



Allen J.G. Sheppard, the chairman and chief executive officer of Grand Metropolitan PLC.

Until recently, Grand Metropolitan was best known for its portfolio of popular spirits, including Smirnoff Vodka, J&B Scotch Whisky and Bailey's Irish Cream Liqueur.

Mr. Sheppard, who masterminded the diversified British conglomerate's \$5.68 billion takeover of Pillsbury Co., had been confident all along that the two-month struggle for the Minneapolis-based food giant would end his way.

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**Currency Rates**

Cross Rates	Dec. 20	Year
Australian \$	2.07	1.28
Belgian franc	36.25	2.07
British pound	1.79	1.79
Canadian \$	1.30	1.30
Deutsche mark	1.78	1.78
French franc	6.55	6.55
Italian lira	203.70	203.70
Japanese yen	163.26	163.26
Swiss franc	1.75	1.75
West German mark	1.78	1.78

**Other Dollar Values**

Currency	Per \$	Per 100
Argentine austral	13.15	13.15
Australian \$	1.79	1.79
Belgian franc	36.25	36.25
British pound	1.79	1.79
Canadian \$	1.30	1.30
Deutsche mark	1.78	1.78
French franc	6.55	6.55
Italian lira	203.70	203.70
Japanese yen	163.26	163.26
Swiss franc	1.75	1.75
West German mark	1.78	1.78

**Interest Rates**

Eurocurrency Deposits	Dec. 20
1 month 3%-\$4	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
3 months 3%-\$4	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
6 months 3%-\$4	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
1 year 3%-\$4	5 1/4 - 5 3/4

**Key Money Rates Dec. 20**

United States	Dec. 20
Discount rate	9 1/2
Prime rate	10 1/2
Federal funds	8 1/4 - 8 1/2
3-month Treasury bill	8 1/4
6-month Treasury bill	8 1/4
9-month Treasury bill	8 1/4
1-year Treasury bill	8 1/4

**Asian Dollar Deposits Dec. 20**

United States	Dec. 20
1 month 3%-\$4	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
3 months 3%-\$4	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
6 months 3%-\$4	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
1 year 3%-\$4	5 1/4 - 5 3/4

**For Japan Consumer: Pay Now, Buy Later**

Pre-Paid Cards Are the Latest Rage  
By **Fred Hiatt**  
Washington Post Service  
**T**OKYO—Perhaps only the Japanese, who financed an economic miracle through their devotion to saving money, could have devised and embraced the latest rage here: the anti-credit card.

While U.S. shoppers pile up credit-card debts to worry about after Christmas, Japanese consumers are turning to "pre-paid cards"—thin, magnetically encoded plastic cards that give customers the privilege of paying now and enjoying later.

The boom in pre-paid cards, which come in thousands of designs, began with pay telephones, where their convenience quickly assured their popularity.

But now or in the near future, customers will be able to "pre-buy" cigarettes, taxi rides, groceries, pin-ball games and even Japan's most popular hamburger, the Big Mac.

The cards are becoming so popular that the Finance Ministry has set up a task force to study whether they are in danger of replacing money—and if so, what should be done about it.

According to Paul R. Heaton of W.I. Carr, a merchant bank, the market for pre-paid cards will expand to about one trillion yen (about \$8 billion) within a few years.

The popularity of the cards, which amount to a huge interest-free loan from customers to the corporations involved, mystifies many non-Japanese.

**U.S. Inflation Fell to 3% Rate In November**

WASHINGTON—U.S. inflation slowed in November to an annual rate of 3 percent, the government said Tuesday, reducing financial market perceptions that the Federal Reserve Board would seek to boost interest rates to combat rising prices.

The Labor Department said its consumer price index, after seasonal adjustments, rose 0.3 percent in November, compared with a 0.4 percent rise a month earlier. Before the seasonal adjustments, prices rose just 0.1 percent.

On an annual basis, the index was up at a 3 percent rate. The new figures slowed the annual inflation rate from 4.6 percent in the first 10 months of the year to 4.4 percent in the first 11 months.

With only December left, another month of low inflation could enable the Reagan administration to finish its last year meeting its inflation target of 4.3 percent for 1988.

Currency dealers noted that the rise in the index was slightly less than economists had anticipated. It added to the growing belief that the Fed would not raise its discount rate, charged on loans to banking institutions, from its current 5.5 percent level until inflationary pressures become more apparent.

"All this fuss about inflation, and consumer prices are up only 0.3 percent," a bond trader in New York said.

Fed prices, which had risen at an annual rate of 10.9 percent from April through September because of the summer drought, were unchanged in November after rising only 0.2 percent in October, the Labor Department reported.

**GNP Growth At Slowest Pace Since Late '86**

WASHINGTON—The U.S. economy grew at a modest 2.5 percent rate in the third quarter, the slowest since late 1986, but inflation in the period rose to the highest level in six years, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

In its third and final report on third-quarter gross national product, the agency revised its figure down slightly from the previous 2.6 percent, adjusted for inflation.

It was the lowest rate of economic growth since the fourth quarter of 1986, when the figure was 1.4 percent.

Inflation, as measured by the fixed-weight price index, which is most comparable to the consumer price index, was revised to 5.3 percent in the third quarter from the previously reported 5.1 percent. That is the highest level since 1982. In the second quarter, the gauge rose 5.0 percent.

Another inflation gauge, the implicit price deflator, rose at a 4.7 percent rate in the third quarter, unchanged from the earlier estimate and down from 5.5 percent in the second quarter. (UPI, Reuters)

In a third report, the Labor Department said lower hourly earnings, a shorter average workweek and inflation combined in November to take a 0.8 percent bite out of the typical U.S. worker's paycheck.

Average hourly earnings for American workers dropped 0.1 percent from October to November, the average number of hours worked each week dropped 0.6 percent and there was 0.2 percent inflation for urban wage earners. (AP, Reuters, UPI)

**Pasha de Cartier**

**THE ULTIMATE WATCH**

PARIS - LONDON - NEW YORK  
MONTE-CARLO - GENEVA - MILAN  
AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY CARTIER STORES IN MAJOR CITIES WORLDWIDE.

Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect fire insurance.

(Continued)

Table of stock prices for various companies including PG&E, Amstar, and others.

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U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

Grains section of U.S. Futures

Metals section of U.S. Futures

Livestock section of U.S. Futures

Currency Options section of U.S. Futures

Financial section of U.S. Futures

Stock Indexes section of U.S. Futures

Commodity Indexes section of U.S. Futures

Market Guide section of U.S. Futures

Table of international exchange rates and prices

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Table of international exchange rates and prices

Oil Prices Jump in New York

MANAMA, Bahrain — Oil prices jumped by as much as \$1.42 a barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange Tuesday...

Textron Makes Offer For Avdel of Britain

LONDON — Textron Inc. said it was making a friendly bid for Avdel PLC, but the offer was rejected by the biggest shareholder in the British fasteners maker...

Oil Prices Jump in New York

The denial was issued after the council's six oil ministers met for the second day in Manama Tuesday to reinforce support for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' agreement last month in Vienna.

Oil Prices Jump in New York

The price of West Texas Intermediate for January delivery shot up \$1.69 a barrel to \$18 Tuesday on the New York Mercantile Exchange...

Oil Prices Jump in New York

The Gulf Cooperation Council states "are committed to and support the OPEC agreement," the emirates' news agency, quoted AFP.

Oil Prices Jump in New York

Mr. Khalifa told reporters that council members had reached an agreement on a unified petroleum strategy, but he did not explain what this strategy was and declined to answer any further questions.

Advertisement for Zenith Seeking Import Monitor, featuring text about Zenith Electronics Corp. and a large graphic.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Plessey Fails to Obtain Injunction Against Bid

LONDON — Plessey Co. failed Tuesday to obtain a High Court injunction to block a £1.7 billion (\$3.1 billion) hostile takeover bid launched last month by General Electric Co. of Britain and Siemens AG of West Germany.

EC Orders Dumping Probe

BRUSSELS — The European Community has opened an inquiry into charges that 11 Japanese companies are evading special import duties on a type of computer printer by assembling models at European factories.

Plessey was to be swallowed up by two of its main competitors. The European Commission blocked a joint bid by three British companies for Irish Distillers Group PLC earlier this year.

GEC and Siemens denied that their Nov. 16 bid would destroy competition. They said it was an attempt by European corporations to face up to what they called overwhelming competition from North America and Japan.

The takeover, if successful, would create a European electronics and defense giant with interests ranging from radar to telecommunications and nuclear power.

Plessey, which has filed a formal complaint to the commission, claims the joint bid agreement between GEC and Siemens is unlawful under Article 85 of the European Community's founding Treaty of Rome, which prohibits industrial agreements likely to distort free competition.

The company argued during the two-day court hearing in London that the agreement was an "unlawful marriage," which would allow

Y.K. Pao Lifts Holding in 2 Shipping Firms

HONG KONG — Sir Y.K. Pao's World-Wide Shipping Agency Ltd. plans to expand its fleet after increasing its stakes in World Maritime Ltd. and World Shipping & Investment Co. from Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., World-Wide's chairman said Tuesday.

The company, which controls 65 ships, mostly tankers, is negotiating to buy two second-hand ships about 550 million, said Helmut Sothen, the World-Wide chairman.

The Pao family has bought 30 percent of World Maritime and 28 percent of World Shipping. Previously, the family held an interest of 50 percent in World Maritime, and 52 percent in World Shipping.

Current Profit More Than Triples at Mazda

TOKYO — Mazda Motor Corp. said current profit in the year ending Oct. 31 more than tripled, rising to 31.28 billion yen (\$251.7 billion) from 10.14 billion, with domestic sales helping in boost income.

Operating profit was up to 26.18 billion yen from 5.11 billion. Domestic vehicle sales rose 13 percent, to 405,648, in volume and were up 15.9 percent in value, to 679.43 billion yen.

The accounting division chief, Kei-ichiro Yoshikawa, predicted that the parent company would have current profit of 23 billion yen in the six months ending Sept. 30, 1989, on sales of 1.04 trillion.

VW to Boost Asian Output

BONN — The chairman of Volkswagen AG, Carl Hahn, said Tuesday that the West German automaker would significantly increase production and sales in China in coming years.

Mr. Hahn said Volkswagen had invested 730 million Deutsche marks (\$210 million) in the joint venture and "that is still insufficient." VW plans to increase production capacity in 60,000 units a year in the early 1990s and then to 100,000 units.

Domestic vehicle sales are estimated to reach 240,000 in the half year and exports to hit 420,000, Mr. Yoshikawa told a news conference.

Mr. Hahn said Volkswagen had invested 730 million Deutsche marks (\$210 million) in the joint venture and "that is still insufficient." VW plans to increase production capacity in 60,000 units a year in the early 1990s and then to 100,000 units.

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ADVERTISMENT FUND LISTING. December 20, 1988. Includes columns for fund name, currency, and various performance metrics.

PILLSBURY: Grand Met Prepares to Absorb Its New U.S. Acquisition

(Continued from first finance page)

claims that "the jury is out" on Grand Metropolitan's ability to spark a turnaround at Burger King.

"But Burger King is not a turnaround situation," he asserted. "It's a push-forward scenario."

Grand Metropolitan, as part of its bid to win approval for its takeover of the Pillsbury board and shareholders, pledged to Burger King franchise holders that the British concern would pursue a consistent marketing strategy for the fast-food chain, which is ranked No. 2 behind McDonald's.

"I've got no desire to play catch-up with McDonald's," he said. "What we want is to be a successful No. 2, being tip-top on customer requirements. It's not going to be our business trying to topple McDonald's."

Analysis said Grand Metropolitan will have to create brighter advertisements and set higher service standards if it is to improve profits at Burger King.

"Grand Met has to find leaders with a sharp ad campaign and with quality control standards," Steven Carnes, an analyst at Piper Jaffray & Hopwood, told Reuters.

"The Burger King in Hoboken has to serve the same Whopper as the one in Minneapolis," he said, "and both restaurants have to tidy up."

Mr. Sheppard said a combination of Grand Metropolitan man-

Resistance Hurt Pillsbury's Profit

MINNEAPOLIS — Pillsbury reported Tuesday that its net profit for the most recent quarter had fallen 38 percent, to \$44.8 million, with most of the drop attributed to its unsuccessful resistance against Grand Metropolitan.

Sales edged up to \$1.75 billion in the quarter ended Nov. 30, the second of Pillsbury's financial year, from \$1.69 billion a year earlier. The company said earnings were cut by \$21.5 million because of expenses from developing strategies to block Grand Met's takeover offer. Pillsbury said that "significant additional expenses and contingent fees will also be incurred during the second half of the year."

Pillsbury also cited a one-time investment of \$23.4 million to reduce the deficit in Burger King's advertising fund, Pillsbury said operating profit for its restaurants fell, but that the foods businesses enjoyed improved operating profit for the quarter.

Sheppard considers Grand Metropolitan's true break-up value to be, then, the big British conglomerate could become a target itself of a hostile takeover, he warned.

In trading Tuesday on the London Stock Exchange, Grand Metropolitan stock closed at 425 pence, down from Moody's close of 430 pence. Over the last three months, the company's stock has underperformed the London equity market by around 10 percent, analysts said.

"I don't regard Grand Met share price's underperformance as desperate," said Mr. Scourse, the Barclays analyst. "Grand Met's record on takeovers is reassuring in any event, particularly on those of U.S. companies, such as Heublein."

Mr. Sheppard said, "our share rating is crazy low — we've got extremely valuable businesses," whose breakup value is "at least twice as much as that which we are currently capitalized."

But Grand Metropolitan said earlier this year that it would value newly acquired brands. It estimated that the move could add over £500 million to its balance sheet.

Proceeds from the sale of the Inter-Continental sale will be used to reduce the debt load.



Probably the best beer in the world.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.





BOOKS

FREAK SHOW: Presenting Human Oddities For Amusement and Profit

By Robert Bogdan. 322 pages. \$29.95. University of Chicago Press, 5801 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60637.

Reviewed by Laurie Block

JACK EARLE, a very tall Teftan, visited the Ringling Brothers Circus sideshow in the 1920s. Clyde Ingalls, the show's manager, spotted him in the audience and later asked the young man, "How would you like to be a giant?"

Jack became The Giant. Inside the sideshow, as Robert Bogdan explains in this thoughtful and revealing study, "people understood that being extremely tall is a matter of physiology — being a giant involves something more."

"Freak" is a frame of mind, a set of practices, a way of thinking about and presenting individuals. "Freak Show: Presenting Human Oddities for Amusement and Profit" examines the organization and practices of a currently taboo, low-status department within the American entertainment industry: those places like the Natural Museums of Curiousities that cost a dime to get into and could be found in American cities from 1840 to the 1930s, Ripley's Odditorium and its innumerable imitations, the sideshows at every great fair, circus or carnival that came to town.

Bogdan studied the ephemera of the freak show: broadsides, postcards, handbills and pamphlets, newspaper ads. He also interviewed old hands who worked at and operated these amusements. But Bogdan is a professor of special education, an activist in the disability rights movement: His is not a tale about the personal lives of the exhibits; it is an unsentimental history of the organization and practices of the people working as freaks fell into two categories. There were born freaks, people with atypical physiology; they could be giants, midgets, dwarfs; people with hormonal dysfunctions; people who were retarded — often microcephalic; people with missing limbs or extra ones; and, most fantastic of all, Siamese twins. The people with handicaps who exhibited themselves could earn good salaries. Some retired in comfort. Most felt themselves to be trouper, and were considered full members of the show-business community. Only some of them, especially the people we would now call retarded — were simply exploited by their manager-guards.

The second category of human curiosities comprised self-made freaks, people who invented a story about themselves — the "Circusian Beauty"; or who had unusual performance skills — the sword swallower, or who had consciously altered their bodies — the tattooed man. Bogdan identifies two freak presentation styles: In the segregated mode, the "true-life" souvenir pamphlets sold at exhibits told of fantastic birds, extraordinary adventures, great skills and general accomplishments, meetings with royalty — whatever elevated the freak's economic, moral, celebrity status. The exhibit costumes and performance corroborated this impression, and it is true that the diminutive General Tom Thumb and his wife Lavinia did meet with royalty and with their European tour. In the exotic mode, the "true-life" tales were about foreign lands whose animal and plant life, cultures and customs were fantastic and alien to most people — Fiji Islanders, Ubangis, Pygmies, Congo cannibals, the "Aztec twins." The exotic mode was harder to keep going when airplanes, movies, telephones, radio and war made the far corners of the world more familiar.

At the beginning of the 20th century, scientists and doctors began to recognize the biological causes of those exhibits who were born freaks. Their conditions were pathologized, the eugenics movement further clouded cultural perceptions of human difference: Individuals who deviated from the definition of a medically and

socially fit human being were seen as a cost to the general society that was best controlled.

By the Depression years it would become morally repugnant to go and see human abnormalities on exhibit. These people should be treated and cured, it was believed, or should confine themselves to private, not public, life. The ethnologist to feel about the condition of those exhibited was pity, a pity that was infused with sentimentality. The brave little cripple, and eventually the poster child, became the acceptable image of people who were physically abnormal.

The sociologist of deviance, Bogdan claims, rarely look at history for explanations of behavior and attitudes. From our contemporary point of view, we would assume that people in freak shows were crudely exploited. Not so, Bogdan learned, to his surprise and our illumination. This is a cool and careful look at an inflammatory subject.

Laurie Block is currently producing a documentary film on the history of fitness in the United States. She wrote this for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Table with columns: Rank, Title, Author, Weeks on List. Includes 'The Sands of Time' by Sidney Sheldon, 'The Cardinal of the Kremlin' by Tom Clancy, 'The Polar Express' by Chris Van Allsburg.

Table with columns: Rank, Title, Author, Weeks on List. Includes 'Gracie' by George Barnes, 'All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten' by Robert Fulghum.

Table with columns: Rank, Title, Author, Weeks on List. Includes 'The Dictionary of Cultural Literacy' by E.D. Hirsch Jr., 'The Way Things Work' by David Macaulay.

World Stock Markets

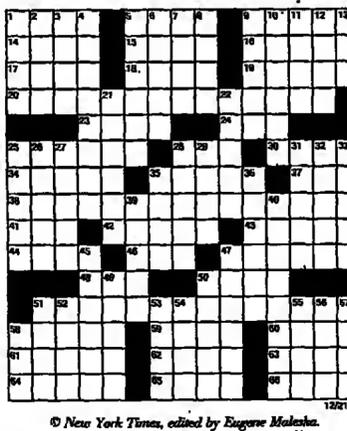
Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Dec. 20

Large table of stock market data for various countries including Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Moscow, New York, Paris, Rome, Seoul, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo, and Zurich.

Table of stock market data for Toronto and Montreal, listing various companies and their stock prices.

ACROSS

- 1 District
2 Bridge
3 declaration
9 Notwithstanding
14 A direction in 38
15 Author Eliav
16 Bet
17 On the Coral
18 Kind of pickle
19 Deck out
20 Memorable editor of 38
23 Short highways
24 Tokyo, once
25 Modes of conduct
29 Loser to D.O.E.
30 Abbr. for Dec. 23, 1988
34 Bouquet
35 Italy's chiel porci
37 Suffix with serpent
38 Arthur Wynne invention: Dec. 21, 1913
41 Part of H.I.M.
42 Massenet opera
43 Frosted
44 Boniface, in Bologna
45 Clinic drink
47 "R.U.R." characters
48 Rent
49 Drill
51 Coined term for a creator of 38
58 Ferdinand VII's museum
59 Jacob's twin
60 Pointless
61 Honey badger
62 Wife of Oasir
63 Kind of lamp
64 Corpulent
65 Shrovetide follower
66 Diner sign



WEATHER

Table of weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, North America, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Jumble word game instructions and a grid of letters to be unscrambled.

PEANUTS

- 12 Postoner
13 Have a go at
21 Finally
22 Ancient labulist
25 Male, in Madrid
26 Gold braid
27 Perch
28 Aquiline abode
29 Some of Kosar's targets
31 Thingameig
32 Ria
33 Passes the puck
35 Spur
36 Roman goddess of dawn
39 "Did for Love," 1975 song
40 Sable
45 Slips by
47 Hardy
49 Professor's place
50 The Scarscrow's need
51 Snow or hermit follower
52 Give stars to
53 Screen
54 Start of N.C.'s motto
56 Deer's trail
57 Perfect scores at Seoul in 1988
58 Quid — quo

Comic strip panels for Peanuts, Blondie, Beetle Bailey, and Doonesbury.

ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



Solution to Previous Puzzle

Grid of letters for the solution to the previous crossword puzzle.

DOONESBURY



GARFIELD



مكتبة الامم المتحدة

SPORTS

In the NFL, Almost Anything Is Possible

By Michael Wilbon

WASHINGTON—The Buffalo Bills, the first team to put itself in the National Football League playoffs by winning 11 of 12 games...

'Seriously, this thing is as wide open as it could possibly be.'

Jerry Glavin, coach of the Oilers.

played like champions. Morten Andersen is the Pro Bowl kicker again, but he cost the Oilers at least three games by missing kicks...

There are solid reasons to dismiss the AFC, even though it beat the NFC, 29-22, in regular season games. The problem is, Denver (twice), New England and Miami (twice) have been blown out of recent Super Bowls...

Road to the Super Bowl

Following are matchups for the National Football League playoffs: AFC Wild-Card Game: Saturday, Dec. 24. Houston Oilers at Cleveland Browns...

word a coach should be using at the end of December. But nine other coaches probably feel the same way.

Walker Lee Ashley intercepted Mike Tomczak's foolhardy pass near the goal line with 2:37 to play and rumbled 94 yards for a touchdown Monday night at the Minnesota Vikings held off the Chicago Bears, 28-27...

The victory gave the Vikings the home-field advantage in the NFC wild-card game but had no other impact on the NFL playoffs.

This is the biggest play I have ever made," Ashley, used mostly in short-yardage situations, said of his first career interception.

The Bears, trailing 21-20, drove to Minnesota's 8-yard line, seemingly perfect position for Kevin Butler to kick a game-winning field goal. But on third-and-2, Tomczak dropped back to pass, was rushed by Stafford Mays and threw the ball right into Ashley's arms.

"I made the call at the goal line," Ditka said. "Muster ran the wrong route. It was a good call, but it was just inexperience showing for us."

Tomczak came back with a 1-yard touchdown pass to Dennis Gentry with 1:15 remaining, but the Bears' on-side kick was smothered by Minnesota.



Terry Beard

Glasses On? NBC Plans a 3-D Halftime

NEW YORK — NBC will broadcast a three-dimensional Super Bowl halftime show in January, and the Coca-Cola Co. will distribute 20 million pairs of special glasses so people can view the full effect.

The special effect is the product of a new technology called Nuoptix 3-D, developed by Terry Beard, founder and head of the Los Angeles-based Nuoptix Associates Inc.

Coca-Cola said local bottlers will distribute the glasses with purchases of Diet Coke for about two weeks in advance of the Jan. 22 contest.

"This is not just a few minutes or a couple of special effects," said Michael Beindorf, vice president for advertising at Coca-Cola. "It's not just pre-game fluff or a post-game throwaway."

SIDELINES

Sullivan Award Nominees Named

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Sprinter Florence Griffith Joyner and swimmers Matt Biondi and Janet Evans are among the 10 finalists for the 1988 Sullivan Award, the U.S. Amateur Athletic Union announced Tuesday.

All of the finalists participated in the 1988 Olympics and accounted for 20 medals. The Sullivan Award has been presented annually since 1930 by the AAU to the top amateur athlete in the United States. The 1988 award will be made March 6.

Besides Griffith Joyner, Evans and Biondi, the other finalists were: Greg Barton, kayak; Bonnie Blair, speed skating; Brian Botscho, figure skating; Roy Jones, boxing; Karch Kiraly, volleyball; Katrina McClain, basketball; and John Smith, wrestling.

Schneider Wins World Cup Ski Race

COURMAYEUR, Italy (AP) — Switzerland's Vreni Schneider edged Spain's Blanca Fernandez Ochoa by one hundredth of a second to win a woman's World Cup slalom race in this Italian Alpine resort Tuesday.

The fourth victory of the season — the 17th of her career — extended Schneider's overall lead to a total of 132 points after seven races. (See Scoreboard)

'Boom Boom' and 'Macho' Will Fight

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Five years after it was first discussed, former lightweight champion Ray "Boom Boom" Mancini and Hector "Macho" Camacho agreed Monday to meet in a 12-round fight in Reno, Nevada, on March 6.

The match, promoted by Momentum Enterprises, Superfights Unlimited and Warner Brothers, Inc., will be a pay-per-view, closed-circuit presentation and will mark a comeback for Mancini, who retired in 1985 after two straight title fight losses to Livingstone Bramble. Camacho has fought just five times in the last three years.

Hungary Soccer Staff Quits En Masse

BUDAPEST (APF) — The coaching staff of the Hungarian international soccer team resigned en masse Tuesday, led by head coach Gyorgy Mezey, who accused the sport's ruling body of indifference to the team's fortunes.

For the Record

Wayne Gretzky is a father. Actress Janet Jones, wife of the Los Angeles Kings hockey star, gave birth to the couple's first child, a girl, in Los Angeles on Monday.

Injured Coghlan Drops Running In Indoor Meets

NEW YORK — Eamonn Coghlan, the world record-holder in the indoor mile, says he will pass up track competition this season because of injuries he suffered in an automobile accident this month.

Coghlan, however, left open the possibility that he would eventually return to the indoor track after making a transition to road racing.

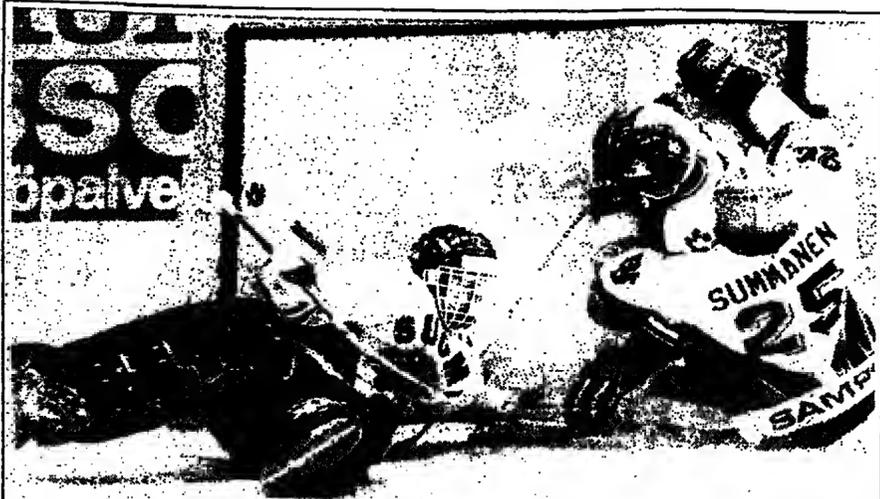
The 36-year-old Coghlan said he had intended to retire from indoor and outdoor track after 1989 but that his injuries forced him to cancel his schedule of indoor events.

"It's not a great feeling," Coghlan said Monday. "It's a very melancholy, sad feeling. I was so gung-ho about finishing my indoor career on a high note."

Coghlan sustained a hairline fracture of his right shin and bruises to his neck, back and left elbow in the accident Dec. 4 near New Rochelle, New York, when the car he was driving was struck from behind.

He said he hoped to begin the road racing portion of his career in April or May and hoped to run in the New York City Marathon next year.

Coghlan set the indoor mile mark of 3:49.78 in 1983 on a 10-lap track to be helped design.



NET PLAY IN MOSCOW — Mark Morrison of Canada, at right in the sudden embrace of a Finnish player, scores his team's third goal Monday during ice hockey tournament play in the Soviet Union. Canada won the game, 7-1, as it sought to claim the Izzestia Cup. On Tuesday, however, the Canadians did not fare so well. They were beaten by Czechoslovakia, 4-2.

Stakes Raised in Men's Tennis Dispute

NEW YORK — Marshall Happer, administrator of the Men's Tennis Council, has warned tour players in an open letter that they could lose bonus and pension money if they start their own tennis tour as planned in 1990.

Happer wants to meet in Australia on Jan. 15 with the players' group, the Association of Tennis Professionals, to seek a compromise on the ATP's plan to split the administrative costs of the MTC for 1987 were \$3.1 million, compared with the \$6 million per year proposed by the ATP.

Brad Harris, an ATP spokesman, said: "We don't think that will be the case, but even if it were, the players indicated to us and charged the ATP with finding a way of bringing about a new circuit."

Will the ATP and its executive director, Hamilton Jordan, attend the Jan. 15 meeting at Melbourne? "In early January, our tour application committee will be meeting and we will be selecting tournaments for 1990," Harris said.

In a letter to Jordan dated Monday, Happer said: "In my judgment, the 'ATP Tour' format is not even close to the 1990 Grand Prix Format in being favorable to the players, the tournaments or the sport, and we really should compromise before our sport goes into permanent turmoil."

"At this point, Marshall Happer seems to be fighting alone. The tournament directors have endorsed the ATP tour," Harris said. He noted that on Sunday, Philippe Chatrier, president of the International Tennis Federation, declared his personal support for the new ATP tour.

The ITF runs the four Grand Slam tournaments. Both the ATP Tour and the Men's Tennis Council, which has proposed an alternative tour for 1990, have built their prospective schedules around the Grand Slam tournaments. Under the current system, the ITF is part of the Men's Tennis Council.

Players were primarily concerned with scheduling problems when they asked the ATP to split the tournaments or the sport, and we really should compromise before our sport goes into permanent turmoil."

United Press International board of coaches' top 26 (first-place value, records; total points based on 15 points for first place, 14 for second, etc. and last week's rankings):

- 1. Duke (15) (4-1) 581 1
2. Michigan (1) (9-3) 527 2
3. Syracuse (1) (10-8) 499 3
4. Iowa (7-4) 395 5
5. Illinois (7-4) 383 6
6. Georgetown (4-6) 346 8
7. North Carolina (9-1) 343 9
8. Oklahoma (6-1) 328 7
9. Arizona (4-1) 287 9
10. Wake Forest (4-1) 287 9
11. Florida State (4-1) 148 12
12. Ohio State (4-1) 128 14
13. San Diego (4-1) 102 15
14. Nevada-Las Vegas (3-2) 107 13
15. Louisville (5-2) 84 16
16. Georgia Tech (4-1) 65 11
17. South Carolina (15-0) 19 2
18. Tennessee (4-1) 14 17
19. Georgia (5-2) 13 20
20. North Carolina State (2-1) 10 28

People say I'm rebellious. My body also rebels. In 1988 I led my club to the championship of Italy and my country to conquer Europe — and I rarely been fit since.

No. 2 — "The big fellow above beat me to European glory. But I, and my comrades, won Olympic gold. My Olympic to be full of running at the European finals in June, and the Olympics 10 weeks later, because my country is very thorough about physical preparation."

In my own way, I cover as much ground as player No. 1. Of course, we differ: He is dark, I am blond; he roams free, I fit into a system; he stretches farther than me or anyone else but I am perfectly built to run and run.

I attack and defend. During the Olympics, as well as being the playmaker, I scored five goals in six games. My country is going through unprecedented change. We have new freedom, new professionalism. We have even begun selling players for much Western currency.

I'm 25, so it may be years before I earn such privileges. Still, I have a surname almost like the forename of our national leader, and from 200 millions, my country chooses me to lead our future team.

Now I feel the cold, and not just of winter. My club, Newcastle United, is trigger happy with its managers — three already this season. No problem, Brazil has the same mentality.

But many Englishmen think I am swimming in the wrong sea. They say I'm too small for the physical emphasis here. Sometimes when the ball keeps sailing over my head I believe them. I am a goalscorer, pure but not simple. I learn the language, so I hear people accuse me of never passing the ball.

6 Soccer Stylists: Guess Who?

LONDON — 'Tis the season of goodwill, a time to remember that what really matters in sports is performance.

Soccer is a trinity involving the movement of players, the eye of the fan, the full range of human emotion. We look for style, for performers we could recognize even in silhouette. So try a game with



me: see if you can identify six stylists of 1988, into whose mouths I put words:

No. 1 — "I am easy going, and easy to guess. My play is as flamboyant as my looks. I'm blessed with an immense physique, 6 foot, 4 inches (1.93 meters), with long, tapered limbs, and I travel nine feet in a single stride.

Instinct moves me. Like my hair, I flow all over the place. Many fans chose my countryman as player of the year after his European Championship goals. I'm delighted for him, though deep down I know my inspiration helped him and others to win the biggest prize in our nation's history.

For me, soccer is expression. There are other things in my life, like playing the guitar, like trying to rid the world of prejudice. My hero is Nelson Mandela.

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No. 2 — "The big fellow above beat me to European glory. But I, and my comrades, won Olympic gold. My Olympic to be full of running at the European finals in June, and the Olympics 10 weeks later, because my country is very thorough about physical preparation."

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Crazy. We scored from my pass a week ago. Anyway, Newcastle paid \$1 million for me to score goals and if they pass to my feet, I score goals.

Mr. Smith, the new manager, says I work hard in training and show my tricks, but be substituted me in the games. For the public, I want to stay, but my heart says go.

The Zaragoza club wanted me but has no money. Yet my blood is warm like the Spanish, and maybe we speak a closer language on and off the field.

Newcastle lives in the past. In October I saw 25,000 people, more than for our matches, lining streets at the funeral of Jackie Milburn, a goalscorer of the '50s.

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL NFL Standings

Table with columns for American Conference and National Conference, listing teams and their records.

BASKETBALL Selected College Scores

Table listing college basketball scores for various teams.

Wales Conference

Table listing Wales Conference standings.

Wales Conference

Table listing Wales Conference standings.

Wales Conference

Table listing Wales Conference standings.

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Table listing Wales Conference standings.

FS

Bribery guilty Tuesday in trial so far in a ty's stock involving

resident of Recruiting lawmaker who was with all charges. They Spira as telling the ad decided to accept

as acting on his own Recruiting Co., had no tion service conglom came from my own him as saying.

vel Curbs ay that travel restric Portuguese colony rebellion for 12 years. London, said after a longer need security domains will also be Indonesia annexed in and pro-Indonesian

be open. A government districts would remain mission to enter.

Fanatics d Tuesday to have shot as has emerged as a senior police operative

Shubra area produced as with the police in the in August

first of its kind reported 15 of people have a response after a plain-film Mohammed Slams, an area of narrow alleys

Unresolved satisfied Tuesday from which Jewish groups had 1984 at the site of the Feb. 22

had expressed concern gress toward fulfilling an lates pledged to close the said it is inappropriate to nation of millions of Jews

said Tuesday they would mette nuns to move the but what we heard is they am, speaking on behalf of religious Consultations, tations.

f Salmonella armment reported Tuesday in of salmonella associated rt to restore public trust

le had died in the past 10 n 23 were poisoned by a

le the deaths could not be e must assume some h confidence in eggs through farmers for losses thur scientist's findings thur

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wers of arrest, was necessary e made public later. rument had failed a copy to describe non-Moslem and a of the country, involved it

DATE lowly Ending itenance workers voted to remain ffic was expected to remain ff's transportation authority

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court, and Line 11, Maindre to traffic as strikers continued of 1,000 francs (\$170)

tern being closed for five day hen Greek city. More than a er on Salonika since Thurman

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said Tuesday it would add a w- Jan. 5 to cope with the w- seager places, it said. (14)

e Recedes l, represented "the best wa as was constructed."

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argue, for instance, that in w- ters pump too much water i- fuel, oate land need water- a heritage that might other- ding the 3 percent of Egypt- barren desert.

well," a Western specialist sa- for collaboration to improve

at that here. to this village so kilome- of Cairo talked with a fam- Ragab, who said the w- ad from somewhere up there- id they would surely come ac-

neighbor. Abdul Rahman w- the same visitor that God h- so the water had come and w- arising the heresy of flood-

days enough water. God f-

OBSERVER

Accessing New Babble

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — The company providing our cable television service has just accessed me with a print communication, or, as the old-timers used to say, "sent me a letter."
It says the price of the cable service has been "adjusted." It doesn't say who adjusted it. Could the watchman have fallen asleep, permitting some rascal to sneak in and adjust the price?

Armchair War in the U.S.

By William H. Honan

"READ Sun Tzu," said the greedy financial manipulator portrayed by Michael Douglas in the movie "Wall Street." He was referring to the Chinese author who wrote "The Art of War" in the fourth century B.C.

A year later, his advice is being widely heeded. There are now three paperback editions of Sun Tzu's classic in print in the United States.

Indeed, military and naval history — subjects that were anathema to many Americans during the Vietnam War — have become a national fascination, say magazine publishers, book editors, authors and entrepreneurs, who hope to turn a dollar on the phenomenon.

"Vietnam damaged the public's romantic and idealized view of war, but now that image — that nastiness — is fading," said Paul Kennedy, a professor of military history at Yale and author of the best-selling "The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers," on the relationship of economic to military power as it affects the fate of empires.

Evidence of this newfound interest includes the fact that two new magazines — The Quarterly Journal of Military History, and Naval History — are enjoying unexpected success, and old-timers like Civil War Times Illustrated are growing at a faster pace.

Furthermore, several books on military and naval history, like Kennedy's, have surprised publishers by becoming best sellers. Now, book and magazine editors are planning numerous ventures they hope will benefit from interest generated by the 50th-anniversary observance of the main events of World War II beginning next year.

Such book projects include "Warfare" (Oxford), by Paul Fussler, a World War II sequel to his "The Great War and Modern Memory"; "Pelein, the Forgotten Battle" (Random House), by



Evidence of appeal of war history: Paul Kennedy's best seller, Civil War Times magazine.

Bill D. Ross, the author of "Two Jims"; "The Road to War" (Little, Brown), by Andrew Wheatcroft and Richard Overy, a tie-in with a 10-part BBC series; "Dunkirk" (Morrow), by Norman Gals; "The Battle of the Falaise Pocket" (Little, Brown), by Martin Blumenson, the story of a pivotal World War II battle by a well-known military historian; and a new biography of General Douglas MacArthur, two historians of the U.S. Navy and several coffee-table books lavishly illustrated with photographs and battle maps.

The Quarterly Journal of Military History, a handsomely illustrated hardcover magazine that carries no advertising and looks like the old hardbound American Heritage magazine, generated 40,000 subscribers after a promotional mailing earlier this year.

Byron Hollinshead, publisher of MHQ Inc., which publishes the magazine, said he is considering beginning a book club on military and naval history as well as publishing books on those subjects. "One explanation for the success of MHQ thus far is that we're looking at the subject in a very human way, although of course we're not taking a position about war or promoting disarmament," said Hollinshead, who is a former president of the American Heritage Publishing Co.

The first issue, which appeared in October, contains 15 articles on subjects ranging from ancient Roman short-sword fighting to the future of the nuclear submarine. The magazine is directed to the interested layman, not to scholars and specialists.

Naval History, a richly illustrated quarterly began a year ago by the U.S. Naval Institute, an independent professional society and publisher, is also thriving. "We thought we would have an affordable magazine if we got 15,000 subscribers by the end of 1988, but we already have 25,000," said James A. Barber Jr., the publisher.

Like the military history quarterly, Naval History takes a high-minded view of its subject, and finds space for articles like one in the current issue about archaeological investigations to determine where Columbus first landed in the New World.

Mesaville, older publications like three from Cowles Inc. — The American Civil War, with a circulation of 120,000; Civil War Times Illustrated, with a circulation of 145,000; and especially Military History, with a circulation of 290,000, have grown by leaps and bounds lately.

In book publishing, military and naval history have long been steady sellers. No one was surprised when Barbara Tuchman's 10th book, "The First Salute" (Knopf), which focuses on the relationship between France and

the emerging United States during the Revolutionary War, became a best seller.

But Random House originally published only 9,000 copies of Kennedy's "The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers" earlier this year. It was astonished by the book's sales, which have now topped 225,000 copies, excluding sales to book clubs.

Oxford University Press was equally surprised by James M. McPherson's "Battle Cry of Freedom," a one-volume history of the U.S. Civil War, which has sold more than 100,000 copies exclusive of book clubs.

Another remarkable success is Samuel Hynes' "Flights of Passage," a memoir of life as a young World War II pilot of a torpedo plane. Published by the press of the non-commercial Naval Institute, the book has sold nearly 40,000 copies.

"War has been a popular subject since 'The Iliad,'" said Hynes, who teaches a course at Princeton called "Images of War in 20th Century Art and Literature," "but neither my book nor the course would have been possible during the Vietnam years. Today, now that we're not engaged in a war at the moment, it becomes possible to develop a sophisticated sense of war as part of human history and not as an obscenity visited on humankind by wicked politicians."

New York Toasts Sills

Beverly Sills, the departing general director of the New York City Opera, was honored at a farewell party that featured celebrity toasts from Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York, Mary Tyler Moore, Mike Wallace, Barbara Walters and Helen Hayes. Sills said Monday that she has had a "meaningful relationship" with the opera company for 33 years and two months. She was its coloratura superstar and for the last 10 years its general director. Christopher Keene will succeed Sills in March.

Spain signed a loan agreement Tuesday with Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza that will bring more than 700 of the masterpieces in his collection to Spain for a decade. The agreement, signed by the baron and Spanish Culture Minister Jorge Semprun, represents a success for Spain over rival bidders. Most of the artwork, by such masters as Holbein, El Greco, Goya, Tintoretto, Gherardini, Canaletto, Velazquez, Max Beckmann, van Gogh, Cezanne, Monet and Degas, will be housed in the Villahermosa Palace annex of the Prado museum in Madrid.

A new environmental group backed by singers and film directors plans to market environmentally sound fast food, household cleaners and shampoos to teach people about the destruction of the planet. The group called Ark was founded this summer in London by professional ecologists and by show business personalities such as the singers Sting and David Bowie and the film director David Putnam. Sting has been talking about doing a Live Aid-type concert to save rain forests in the Amazon.

Former Greenpeace official Bryan Jones and Reg Butler said Ark's goals would be similar to those of Greenpeace but said that the two organizations would not be rivals.

The quickly arranged concert by world-famous musicians raised more than \$363,000 (about \$660,000) to help victims of the earthquake in Armenia. The cellist Mstislav Rostropovich, the flutist James Galway and the conductor Andrei Prokofiev joined the English Chamber Orchestra and other musicians for the event Saturday in London. The funds, to benefit the British Red Cross Armenian earth-

quake appeal, came from video and record rights and ticket sales. "The Jeweler's Shop," a film version of the love story written by Pope John Paul II when he was the archbishop of Krakow, Poland, has been previewed by 7,000 guests at the Vatican's Paul VI Hall. It is directed by Michael Anderson, who directed "Around the World in 80 Days," and stars Burt Lancaster, Olivia Hussey, Andrew O'Connell and Daniel Ojnychski. Made in English and dubbed into Italian, French and German, the movie is scheduled for international release in February.

The novelist Isabel Allende declared that the defeat of President Augusto Pinochet in a political referendum was "a historic moment" and that democracy has been restored to Chile. She made the comments in Santiago during her first trip back to her homeland after 13 years of self-imposed exile. She is the author of the best-selling "House of the Spirits." Allende's father was a cousin of Salvador Allende, the Chilean leader who was killed when Pinochet toppled his government in a 1973 coup.

Primer Minister Margaret Thatcher of England identifies her clothes by naming them after the place where she first wore them, her daughter Carol Thatcher, a journalist, wrote in the weekly Hello magazine. Carol also said her mother favors fake jewelry and is rarely seen without pearls or brooches. Thatcher was listed this year by the annual International Best Dressed Poll as one of the world's 12 best-dressed women.

The British royal family christened the daughter of Prince Andrew and his wife, Sarah, at a small, private ceremony Tuesday in a historic London chapel. John Haggood, the archbishop of York, performed the christening of Princess Beatrice Elizabeth Mary of York born Aug. 8. Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip joined the godparents as part of a small congregation. The godparents are Viscount David Lisley, the duke's first cousin, Peter Palumbo, the incoming head of the Arts Council, the Duchess of Roxburghe, and two women friends of the Duchess of York.

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER
Appears on page 8
ANNOUNCEMENTS
BELL GROUP INTERNATIONAL
ISOLATED DESPATCH SERVICES
STOP SMOKING, STOP DRINKING

MOVING
1992 - NOW!
interdean
LEGAL NOTICES
SUMMONS
NORTH COLE GROUP, a California
BIBES, JAMES J. NICHOLAS, and
TO: JAMES F. BIBES

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EMPLOYMENT
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DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED
MONROE NANNIES
ENGLISH NANNIES & mother's help

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PRIME PROPERTY IN SWITZERLAND
LAKE LUZERN
WATERFRONT PROPERTY IN MONCOTE
LOOKING FOR AN EXCLUSIVE
HERPAIN IMMORTAL
COTE D'AZUR - NICE
CAP D'ANTIBES, very nice villa, 1930
LUXURY CHATEAU FOR SALE
CANNES CALIFORNIA
CANNES on beach, 4 bedrooms

EMPLOYMENT
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EMPLOYMENT
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GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

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AUTOS TAX FREE
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Approves Near Budget
Page 8 FOR MORE CLASSIFIED
Page 9
The Dollar
Down 1.43